

First Step in Diplomatic Drive

Separate Debate on Palestine Sought at UN by Arab Nations

CAIRO, Sept. 4 (UPI)—Arab foreign ministers today ended a four-day conference highlighted by the first step in a wide-ranging diplomatic drive by the Palestinians to gain international support for their position in the Middle East conflict.

Pentagon Denies Major Thefts of Arms in Greece

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (Reuters)—The Pentagon today denied reports that there had been widespread thefts of U.S. arms supplied to Greece.

French Cabinet To Meet in Lyons

PARIS, Sept. 4 (Reuters)—The French government today announced that it would hold its next cabinet meeting Wednesday in Lyons, the first cabinet session to be held outside the French capital in peacetime.

Execution in Egypt

CAIRO, Sept. 4 (UPI)—The Egyptian government today executed a convicted spy in a public execution.

Turks Capture Greek Village In Latest Fighting on Cyprus

NICOSIA, Sept. 4.—Turkish troops today captured a Greek village on the island of Cyprus.

Ties Formed By U.S. and East Germany

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CLINICALLY CURED—Spanish chief of state Francisco Franco, 81, shows that he is back in the swing of things at La Coruna, where he is recuperating. Gen. Franco was pronounced cured of a circulatory ailment with complications which hospitalized him three weeks.

Egyptian Economic Ills Anger Parliament and Press in Cairo

CAIRO, Sept. 4 (UPI)—In one of the most heated debates ever held in the Egyptian Parliament, members today harshly questioned the minister of trade recently.

Qadhafi Opposes Political Solution In the Mideast

BEIRUT, Sept. 4 (UPI)—A political settlement will not bring peace to the Middle East and the Arab-Israeli conflict will continue as long as Israel exists, Col. Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, said yesterday.

Food Supply Low

Basic foods and other essentials are sold for low prices in government stores. But the quantities available at these stores are not sufficient.

No Hard Currency

The Suez Canal and the Egyptian oil fields in the Israeli-occupied Sinai Peninsula brought no revenues. Because of the military stalemate, there were no foreign investments. Payments on a huge debt to the Soviet Union for arms had begun a little earlier after an initial moratorium.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 143 of the Companies Act that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the above-named company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Maxwell, Mitchell & Co., Solicitors, 17, Market Street, Sydney, New South Wales, on the 17th day of October, 1974, at 10.00 a.m. for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of and of hearing any explanations that may be given by the liquidator and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the company and of the liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1974.

R. G. Kemp,
D. Cross,
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Mr. Powell could be a rallying point for rightist dissidents in the Conservative party, which he refused to represent in Commons earlier this year.

Mr. Powell's break with the Tory party actually began when Edward Heath became its leader. His attacks on Mr. Heath and his policies continued relentlessly whether the Conservatives were in power or out, and he opposed nearly every party doc

While party spokesmen defended matters in 1968, Mr. Powell was in the forefront of the alleged left speech that got him from the party hierarchy.

Mr. Powell maintains "rivers of blood" could be British streets if coloration were not halted.

When Mr. Heath led Tories to victory in 1970, Mr. Powell was from the Cabinet.

He opposed Mr. Heath's entry into the Common even advising voters to b Labor party, which was a to Britain's membership.

The final break with it occurred Feb. 7, when that Mr. Heath's calling election for Feb. 28 was of gross irresponsibility.

He would not seek re-election the House of Commons the Tory banner.

He also opposed all bringing Northern Ireland's Roman Catholic and Protestant communities together.

The Protestant cause who edly.

Mr. Powell

By Hobart Rowen

Although it was not included on the questionnaire for the business-manufacturing sessions, Mr. Seidman said that there would

ingal Papers Strike

EBON, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—
and Oporto were without
papers today as journalists
workers staged a 24-hour
in support of a two-week
out at the economic daily
do Comercio. Workers at
Jornal do Comercio are
ing for the dismissal of
director, considered a close
ate of the regime ousted in

Train in Crash

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Authorities today partially restaged the train accident which claimed the lives of more than 122 persons here on Friday.

Using the same diesel locomotive and eight cars similar to the ones that jumped the tracks on the approach to the main railroad station here, specialists put the train through four

A preliminary investigation showed that the locomotive's brakes were in good working order and that the train went through a mandatory stop signal at more than 90 kilometers an hour just before it crashed. The speed limit on that stretch of

Lester Maddox plays fireman after casting his ballot United Press International

By Jeff Nesmith

Although Mr. Maddox openly campaigned for black votes in the primary and attempted to soft-pedal his confirmed associations.

a four-to-one margin over State Sen. Lawrence Naaden to win nomination for a sixth term in the House.

By Boyce Rensberger

*We've had all these dramatic demonstrations of what this

To Rescue 'Cu

Children's

weapons development to eliminate duplication. It suggested that precise proposals be required for

A Pentagon duplication eliminating committee ordered the Navy land-mine program ended,

By James P. Sterba

religious group and "deprogrammed" them. Last month, they and three other plaintiffs filed a \$25-million civil damage suit against him.

PARIS, Sept. 4 (Reuters) — French police seized over a ton of marijuana during the first six months of 1974, Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski said today.


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South America Inc.

A new business world to enjoy!

A world bursting with life. New opportunities. A new business mood. Caracas, Sao Paulo, Buenos Aires, and ALL the major cities of South America where markets are growing, and things are happening day and night! Come with us, Iberia. No other airline can combine European know-how, with such complete knowledge of this new world. No one but Iberia can take you to all the main centers of South America. Our transatlantic flights are scheduled for your needs. Our giants (B 747, DC 10/30, DC 8/66) are waiting for you. If you are a first class traveller you will be pampered as a business king. If you enjoy being a tourist, you can be our guest of honour everywhere. Your wishes have inspired our ever-present individualized service. Talk to your Travel Agent. Tell him that this time you want to enjoy your business trip, with us, through Madrid, Iberia's gateway to the Americas.

Obituaries

Marcel Achard, French Playwright

PARIS, Sept. 4 (AP).—Playwright Marcel Achard, 73, a member of the French Academy and the author of popular comedies, died today.

Mr. Achard, whose real name was Marcel Auguste Ferréol, was a farmer's son whose two greatest successes were "Toulez-Vous Jouer Avec Moi?" in 1929 and "Fatale" in 1937.

The playwright, who was out-sized, horn-rimmed glasses, was a well known Paris café society figure. His plays, at their best, blended a subtle cynicism and bitterness with their humor.

Mr. Achard spoke excellent English and was at home in both the United States and Britain. But his biggest flop, by his own admission, came on Broadway, where his play "Domino" lasted only four performances. In Paris, "Fatale" had more than 2,000.

Mr. Achard also wrote films, including the movie version of his play, "Jean de la Lune," "The Merry Widow" and "Hurricane." He directed "Jean de la Lune" and "The Waltz of Paris."

He was president of the Cannes Film Festival in 1958 and 1959 and the Venice Festival in 1960. Elected to the Académie Française in 1969, Mr. Achard once said: "There is no finer job than to make people laugh. In my own little sphere, I consider myself a benefactor of mankind."

Lt. Gen. J.-B. Piron
BRUSSELS, Sept. 4 (AP).—Lt. Gen. Jean-Baptiste Piron, 78, who led the first Belgian liberation forces into Belgium in 1944, died today, 30 years to the day after

his triumphant entry into Brussels.

Gen. Piron's 1st Belgian Brigade rolled into Brussels Sept. 4, 1944, a day after the Belgian capital was liberated by the British Army. A career soldier, he had taken part in the celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of the liberation and was seen by thousands on television last night, hours before his death.

Hospital sources said that the cause of death was circulatory trouble, possibly thrombosis.

Sir Charles Mortimer

BRISBANE, Australia, Sept. 4 (AP).—Sir Charles Edward Mortimer, 88, a former minister of the Kenya Legislative Council, died here today on a visit to his son. Sir Charles was Kenya's minister of health and local government from 1945 to 1950 and 1952 to 1954.

Lewi Pethrus

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Lewi Pethrus, 90, for 45 years leader of the Swedish Pentecostal Movement, died today at a hospital here.

Mr. Pethrus, who originally was

French End Sea Search

CHERBOURG, France, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—French maritime authorities today called off the search for 11 persons thought lost at sea during storms in the English Channel in the last few days.

a Baptist, led the Pentecostal Movement from 1912-1938. At his death, he was editor-in-chief of the newspaper Dagen, which he founded in 1945.

Mr. Pethrus founded the Christian Democratic party in 1944 and was the party's vice-chairman.

Fausto Gullo

COSENZA, Italy, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Retired Communist politician Fausto Gullo, 87, who served as justice and agriculture minister in early postwar coalition governments, died today.

Lucia Anavi Wilcox

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (NYT).—Lucia Anavi Wilcox, 72, an artist long active in Paris and New York, died here Monday of cancer.

Mrs. Wilcox became blind two years ago but continued to paint until recently with the help of her husband, Roger Wilcox.

Gen. Paul Doyen

VEYRIER-DU-LAC, France, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—Gen. Paul Doyen, 93, who commanded Free French forces in the Alps at the end of World War II, died in this Alpine village today.

Mrs. Richard E. Byrd

BOSTON, Sept. 4 (AP).—Marie A. Byrd, 85, widow of Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd, the naval aviator and Antarctic explorer, died yesterday in Massachusetts General Hospital, a spokesman said. Adm. Byrd died in 1957.



Marcel Achard



Lt. Gen. Jean-Baptiste Piron

Implemented Pullback From Vietnam
Gen. Abrams, U.S. Army Chief, Dies at 59

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (WP).—Army Chief of Staff Creighton W. Abrams died early this morning, 11 days short of his 60th birthday, of complications that interrupted his convalescence from the removal of a cancerous lung three months ago, the Army said.

Gen. Abrams, who will be buried at Arlington National Cemetery, commanded all U.S. troops in Vietnam from 1968 to 1972.

Creighton Williams Abrams Jr., an officer through three wars, rose from fame as a blood-and-thunder tank commander in the Bastogne breakthrough of World War II to the thinking man's general who shaped the future of Vietnam and the peacetime U.S. Army.

"Abe" Abrams was far deeper than the popular caricature of him as a gruff, wrinkled-pants general.

"People are not in the Army," he kept telling officers trying to resuscitate their service from the suffocating Vietnam experience that brought dissension, drugs and fragging. "They are the Army." And the people that are the Army will respond if led properly, he stressed.

His personal leadership ability got its first test of fire in July, 1944, when he went to Europe as the lieutenant-colonel in command of the 37th Tank Battalion, which fought the Battle of Normandy into Germany.

The late Gen. George Patton said of him: "I'm supposed to be the best tank commander in the Army. But I have one peer—Abe Abrams. He's the world champion."



Gen. Creighton W. Abrams

Gen. Creighton W. Abrams

Maj. Gen. Dewitt Smith Jr., who in July of this year was named commander of the Army's War College, was in 1944 a second lieutenant fighting in Europe under the command of Col. Abrams, whom he called "the bravest, the soundest, the most inspirational combat leader I've ever seen."

In the Korean war this tank commander got his first major assignment to what is often the bone of the battlefield hero—staff duty—becoming a corps chief of staff in 1953.

Shortly after peacetime promotion to brigadier general, he was admitted to the inner circle of the Army establishment when, in 1956, he was assigned to its general staff as deputy assistant chief for military operations for civil af-

fairs, he was credited with a "tremendous performance" in charge of federal troops poised in racial crises at the University of Mississippi in 1962, and in Birmingham, Ala., the next year.

He arrived in Vietnam in May, 1967, for full-time duty, with the twin challenges of pacifying the countryside and upgrading the South Vietnamese Army. Taking over all U.S. military interests in the country as field commander of American forces in July, 1968, Gen. Abrams had to use his Washington background to cope with the political strings being pulled from the nation's capital, and the political machinations of South Vietnamese military and civil factions. As field commander, he was in charge of laying out the American force pullback from Vietnam under Richard Nixon as President.

In October, 1972, Gen. Abrams was confirmed by the Senate as Army chief of staff.

A year and a half later—this last spring—he began his combat against his most insidious and relentless personal enemy: cancer. His left lung was removed on June 6, and later a blood clot on his right lung and one in his right leg taxed his heart.

Gen. Abrams was a native of Springfield, Mass., where he was the first-born child of a railroad repairman. Young Abrams grew up in a rural area, raising chickens and breeding stiers for 4-H Club competition. After excelling in studies and athletics at Agawam, Mass., High School, he won appointment in 1932 to West Point. There, he was something of a prankster and graduated in the bottom third of the Class of 1936.

—By GEORGE C. WILSON.

India's Hoi
Backs Sikk
'Association'Mrs. Gandhi Ign
Criticism by Chin

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4 (AP).—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today for her move to a border kingdom of Sikk associate Indian state.

The lower house a 310-7, a constitutional am to bring the tiny Himala ritory into India's nation ning and to accord it ts sentatives in Parliament.

The amendment goes the upper house, where p expected before the end week.

The measure makes t square-mile protectorate sociate" of the Indian ung it status similar to other Indian states.

China's Complai

China charged yesterday Mrs. Gandhi's action reduces the kingdom to dian colony. Pekings' undertone is that key in the Himalayan, n bordering India, Nepal nese-ruled Tibet.

Most schools in the capital of Kathmandu w and several hundred marched on the Indian to protest what they "Indian expansionism" t

Countering similar of far-left members of P who often, sld with Ch cian Minister Swarna f cleared that India was at in response to the destr kim's elected National for closer ties.

"We have accepted the ability and have extende the privilege of being with our Parliament," h "We are still preser distinct personality and identity of Sikkim. We merging with them or them."

Chagyal's Opposit

Mr. Singh's contentior strong opposition from kimes chagyal, or kin cused Mrs. Gandhi of e country's national ide integrating it into n King. Tenzin Thondup was shorn of his power by the National Asselm last spring in Sikkim's d lar elections.

The halting was org Indian officials who ha running the country. King called on them. peace when anti-royal broke out among his 25 jects in April, 1973.

Still at odds with the the monarch flew to Ci day on what his aides as a trip to New Del, which he was expecter personal entreaties: were y

But he abruptly d spent the night in Ca deferred decision. a continue to the capit were unconfirmed re Mrs. Gandhi's govern told him to stay away.

Top Parties
To Vow Sup
For Mrs. Pei

BUENOS AIRES, Sep —Argentina's two large parties were reported y have joined in a pled port for President Isa whose control appear be weakened by e political violence.

A dozen smaller, s eluding Communists, ruling Peronist move the Civic Union, the position party, to the support the "contin game," informed sou The agreement also, the violence and ex intent to help bring it.

Extreme leftists an political groups refus the agreement, the so Observers said the was an important too Peron's government, the plunged into illeg shortages and profite Peronist leader said, pledge would "help e present or future atten a coup."

Since Mrs. Peron can in July after the dea husband, Juan, teric police reprisals had e death of about a perso

India Denies Old Hero Will Ret
To Rule—Reports He Died in 1

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4 (AP).—Subhas Chandra Bose was a crusader for India's independence, is dead, the ment declared yesterday in rebutting stories that he and will return to take over the leadership of India.

The government declared that it accepted a report that Mr. Bose was dead. The report was written by Justice G.D. Khosel after a four-year investigation. The report found that Mr. Bose, who opposed it violent struggle against British rule led by Mohandas (died in a plane crash in Taiwan in 1945 while trying to to Russia to seek asylum.

Millions of followers of Mr. Bose, who organized t lawed Indian National Army when World War II br and aided with the Japanese, say he still lives and will Justice Khosel, who interviewed people in Taiwe Tokyo, concluded that reports that Mr. Bose was all "false and unacceptable."

Although once a bitter opponent of the Congress P the present Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, he officially considered a national hero. Mrs. Gandhi ofte his ancestral home when she goes to Calcutta.

New Study Indicates Heredity
Can Be Factor in Alcoholism

CHICAGO, Sept. 4 (AP).—A study of Danish alcoholics suggests that alcoholism may be the result of inheritance and not social environment.

The study involved sons of alcoholics who were reared by their biological parents and their brothers who were adopted early in life, reared in a different environment and had no contact with their alcoholic biological parent.

The two groups had comparable frequencies of alcohol problems, the study showed.

Dr. Donald W. Goodwin of the Washington University school of

medicine in St. Louis conducted the study with Danish and other American psychiatrists. He said the results suggest that "environmental factors contributed little, if anything, to the development of alcoholism in sons of severe alcoholics, in this sample."

Report on Findings

The study's findings are reported in the August issue of the Archives of General Psychiatry, published by the American Medical Association.

Earlier, Dr. Goodwin and his colleagues had found that sons of Danish alcoholics separated from their biological parents early in life and reared by foster parents were nearly four times as likely to develop alcoholism as adopted children without known alcoholism in their biological parents.

The latest report is a continuation of the original study and involves 30 sons of alcoholics who were adopted by other families and 30 brothers who remained with an alcoholic biological parent. Twenty-five per cent of the sons who were adopted and 17 per cent of those who remained with their original parents became alcoholic. Statistically, the difference was not considered significant.

The psychiatrist and his colleagues found that the more severe the biological parent's alcoholism, the more likely the offspring were to become alcoholic.

No More Likely

The main finding of the study "was that sons of alcoholics were no more likely to become alcoholic if they were reared by their alcoholic parent than if they were separated from their alcoholic parent after birth and reared by nonrelatives."

"Simply living with an alcoholic parent appeared to have no relationship to the development of alcoholism."

Meningitis Claims

11 More in Brazil

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Sept. 4 (AP).—Eleven persons died of meningitis in Sao Paulo State and Rio de Janeiro during the weekend and more than 2,000 persons remained hospitalized with the disease, health authorities said.

Government officials said that the first shipment of 3.5 million doses of type-O vaccines from the United States arrived this week and were immediately distributed. Type-A vaccines were also being imported from France, they said.

According to unofficial reports, more than 500 persons have died of meningitis in Sao Paulo since early July.

U.S. Coal Profits
In Energy Crisis
Are Union Target

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (WP).—The United Mine Workers served notice on the coal industry yesterday that they want some energy-crisis profits turned back to workers in the form of safer working conditions, more fringe benefits and wages that keep up with inflation.

Union president Arnold Miller made the demands to the Bituminous Coal Operators Association on the opening day of the first major labor negotiations in the energy industry since last winter's petroleum crisis.

Mr. Miller's contract proposals contained no specific wage-increase figures, but what the union wants will almost certainly go beyond President Ford's repeated calls for restraint and sacrifice.

The UMW claims that its 120,000 active workers lost buying power over the last three years under a contract that boosted wages a little over 19 per cent during that time.

Mr. Miller said at a news conference: "Of the top 20 coal-producing companies in the nation, 15 are wholly-owned subsidiaries of larger corporate interests. . . . The companies with which we bargain have never faced a more profitable coal market in their history."

Bonn Bars Swap
For Guillaume

BONN, Sept. 4 (UPI).—The spy whose arrest led to the resignation of Willy Brandt as chancellor will not be exchanged for any West German imprisoned in the East, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today.

Mr. Schmidt told a cabinet meeting that the spy for East Germany, Guenter Guillaume, formerly one of Mr. Brandt's closest aides, will not be exchanged either before or after his trial.

Mr. Brandt resigned the chancellor's post three months ago and Mr. Schmidt took over. Mr. Brandt has remained as chairman of the Social Democratic party.

DEATH NOTICE

DEATH OF
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
NORMAN KIRK
OF NEW ZEALAND.

A register of condolence will be open at the New Zealand Embassy 9 Rue Lamartine, Paris 16th, on 4 and 5 September from 10:00 to 12:00 and from 18:00 to 17:00.

SOYKE, ROSE—Widow of the late Ida, Father of David, Grandfather of Daniel and Nancy, Brother of Raphael, Isaac, Israel, Rebecca, Beagle and the late Penny Mendelson. Funeral private. Details of Memorial Service to be announced at a future date.

Singapore's growth plan is
synonymous with success.
Naturally, Continental Bank is there.

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India's Prelimo Rule acks Ss Agreed for Assoc Mozambique

Independence Talks Begin Today

ESBON, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—The Frelimo guerrilla movement head a provisional government due to be set up in Mozambique later this month, Portuguese ministers said here today.

As he set out for formal negotiations with Frelimo in Lusaka, Foreign Minister Mario Soares said the essential lines of an independence accord were already laid.

The Overseas Territories Minister, Antonio de Almeida Santos, meeting with Mr. Soares, found that full agreement would be reached in the Lusaka, Zambia, talks that start tomorrow. He said the provisional government would be formed about a week after the talks.

Both he and Maj. Ernesto Melo Antunes said the time agreement made no provision for any elections before independence, the date of which is to be fixed during the Lusaka talks.

Observers said the terms of the agreement were in line with the three main points which define the Mozambique Liberation Front—insisted on before any agreement to end the guerrilla war it has been fighting against Portugal in Mozambique for the last 10 years.

These points are that Portugal recognizes the right of the Mozambique people to independence, that it transfers power to the Mozambique people and that elimo is their sole legitimate representative.

The War Ends

The fundamental aspect is at the war ends and that the future of Mozambique can be secured within the terms of a natural independence, since the object of decolonization logically leads to independence," Mr. Soares said in an airport statement.

"For us, it is essential that this process is not too fast and that can assure the legitimate rights of the Portuguese population settled in that territory, as well as that the process can be undertaken without any shocks, either at the national or the international level," Mr. Soares said.

Portuguese airlines flying from Mozambique have been booked with while settlers leaving because of the prospect of a back government.



FIRST BRAKEWOMAN—Cindy Burow, 20, throws the switches in the Burlington Northern's rail yard in Lincoln, Neb. Cindy, the first woman "brakeperson" on the line, says she intends to work her way up to "firewoman" or even engineer.

Giap Is Reported Gravely Ill With Cancer in N. Vietnam

SAIGON, Sept. 4 (NYT).—Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, North Vietnam's master strategist whose army defeated the French and fought the Americans to a stalemate, is reported to be gravely ill with cancer.

Intelligence reports reaching Saigon described the 62-year-old defense minister as frail and emaciated, although he apparently still functions as Hanoi's military chief.

The reports of illness were denied Saturday by Col. Nguyen Don Tu, the acting chief of North Vietnam's delegation to the four-party joint military commission in Saigon.

"These are old invented slanders made by the Saigon administration," Col. Tu declared at a news conference. He noted that Gen. Giap had appeared just the day before at an army ceremony and that his remarks were broadcast on Radio Hanoi. He also appeared at a National Day rally in Hanoi on Sunday.

Seen in Moscow

But experts here said that these were only the fourth and fifth public appearances for Gen. Giap in the last two years, compared with almost weekly appearances previously.

Furthermore, they added, the

general was seen last Christmas in the cancer ward of a Moscow hospital by Western diplomats who had known him in Hanoi and who happened to be at the hospital visiting a fellow diplomat. They spoke with the general, but he disclosed nothing about the nature of his illness.

In Hanoi, despite intensified fighting by North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam, National Day was celebrated with a quiet reiteration of North Vietnam's aims for economic development.

A speech by Premier Phan Van Dong gave no indication that North Vietnam has switched priorities back toward major military offensives against the Saigon government.

The Premier listed the tasks ahead as winning "new, bigger victories in the struggle for the maintenance and consolidation of a lasting peace, the success of socialist construction in the North, the completion of the national-democratic revolution in the South," and eventual reunification of Vietnam.

This placing of Northern construction ahead of the Southern military effort had been set as the basic priority by the Lao Dong party, North Vietnam's Communist organization, in February.

Fighting Goes On For 2d Day at S. Vietnam Town

SAIGON, Sept. 4 (AP).—Fighting today continued along the northern coast and to the north of Saigon for the second day, the military command reported.

The communiqué said that from dusk yesterday to dawn today Communist-led guerrillas directed nearly 1,400 rounds of mortar, artillery and rocket fire into government positions around the district town of Duc Duc.

The command claimed that 56 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese were killed in an unsuccessful assault on the district town of Tan Uyen, about 25 miles northeast of Saigon.

A government soldier was killed and 11 were wounded in the clash, the command said.

8 NATO Nations Set Major Air Maneuvers

BRUSSELS, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Air forces of eight NATO nations will fly more than 2,000 sorties next week in maneuvers testing the air defenses of NATO's Central European region, it was announced here.

The air forces will stage mock battles over Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany. The announcement said some of the planes will fly at supersonic speeds but at high altitudes "to minimize sonic disturbances."

War Hero in New Kind of Battle

Inexperience Handicaps McGovern's Rival

By William Greider

MINNAPOLIS, Sept. 4 (UPI).—If the attendance figures were correct, nearly half of South Dakota's population of 660,000 came here last week for the annual state fair. The politicians came too, because it is where the fall campaigns always begin in South Dakota—no speeches, just shaking hands and meeting the folks.

Sen. George McGovern, the badly beaten Democratic candidate for president in 1972, who is running for re-election to the Senate, sat at a picnic table eating barbecued beef while a steady stream of constituents came up to chat.

"Some of my best friends are Indians," said Ed Scheam, a tall rancher, "but I think we've been giving away" too much and giving it too long."

Sen. McGovern listened to his complaint, a complicated issue of who has police jurisdiction over whites and Indians on the state's eight Indian reservations.

Promise to Attend

"We're working on it," Sen. McGovern replied. "I'd be misleading you if I told you we had an answer all worked out." Sen. McGovern promised to attend a community meeting on the subject.

"Hi, I'm George Erickson and I've worked in every campaign since you went to Congress."

"Well, how are you?" Sen. McGovern said, standing up and shaking hands with the woman. "We sure hope you can do something about the milk price," she said, "cause we're dying out here."

"Well, we're working on it," Sen. McGovern said.

In the evening, Sen. McGovern and his wife, Eleanor, sat stoically through qualifying laps of stock-car races. Mrs. McGovern's new book, "Up Hill," was selling briskly at the Democratic booth.

At the Republican party booth, Leo Thorsness, 42, a former pilot who spent six years as a prisoner of war in Hanoi, and who is the Republican candidate opposing Sen. McGovern, was focusing on the same sort of questions, trying to make up for political inexperience with charm.

This close campaigning is possible, and even necessary, in a state so sparsely populated that a hard-working candidate can shake hands with nearly all of the 393,000 registered voters. And the best issues are the ones closest to home.

The campaign between Sen. McGovern and Mr. Thorsness was supposed to be a bitter replay of the Vietnam war debate. The

liberal senator, who championed the anti-war movement, is running against a Medal of Honor winner who used to hear Sen. McGovern's speeches broadcast to U.S. prisoners in North Vietnamese cells.

When he was freed, Mr. Thorsness accused Sen. McGovern of prolonging the war with the peace speeches. Last year, Sen. McGovern, who won medals as a bomber pilot in World War II, told Mr. Thorsness that their contest would be "a referendum on the war."

War Is Over

Now the senator says: "The last thing people in South Dakota want is to get back into that war."

Mr. Thorsness, who was a colonel, agrees. "That war is behind us," he said.

But while the war is called a dead issue, the Thorsness literature tries to remind voters where he was during it. A handbill of questions put to the Republican candidate starts off with these inquiries:

"How much suffering did you go through as a prisoner of war? What was the toughest punishment you had?"

Meanwhile, McGovern partisans joke about the former colonel's cane. Some days he uses it, some days he does not.

Mr. Thorsness has learned that the opposition plays rough, even with a war hero. After the June primary, in which Mr. Thorsness beat two opponents for the Republican nomination, he was widely regarded as a strong possibility to end Sen. McGovern's two-term career in the Senate. Now his prospects appear diminished.

The McGovern campaign staff managed to create issues which knocked the newcomer off balance.

Seoul Jails Lawyer, 3 Others for Dissent

SEOUL, Sept. 4 (AP).—A military court today sentenced a lawyer to 10 years in prison for violating President Chung Hee Park's anti-dissent decrees while defending clients on charges of similar violations. The Defense Ministry also announced the sentencing of three persons to prison terms ranging from three to seven years for violating the decrees.

President Park canceled the decrees on Aug. 23 after an attempt to assassinate him, but the cancellation did not affect those awaiting trial. The lawyer Kang Shin Ok, 38, had likened his clients' anti-secret trial to one held by Hitler's Nazis. A total of 175 opponents of President Park have now been convicted of violating the decrees.

Sen. McGovern released data on his personal finances. Mr. Thorsness declined to reveal his. Sen. McGovern called for debates. Mr. Thorsness said debates were all showmanship, no substance.

Sen. McGovern attacked his opponent for bringing in Lynn Nofziger, a former aide to California Gov. Ronald Reagan, as his political consultant. "A key member of the old Nixon 'dirty tricks' game," the senator charged. Syndicated columnist Jack Anderson wrote three columns, which ran in South Dakota newspapers, recounting Mr. Nofziger's political exploits.

Mr. Thorsness retreated on every issue. He agreed to debate. Mr. Thorsness was dismissed. The candidate disclosed his personal finances.

In a state where gossip is perhaps as valuable as campaign literature, the Democrats are encouraging voters to take the former POW's campaign lightly. "He's known as one-line Leo," said George Cunningham, Sen. McGovern's chief of staff and an old hand at politics here. "People ask: 'What do you think about inflation?' Leo says: 'Prices are too high.' Farmers are saying Leo thinks parity is 40 miles north of Pierre. You get them chuckling about him and it's devastating in a state like this."

Depth Is Lacking

Mr. Thorsness concedes that his statements on the issues have not had depth and said he is trying to overcome the problem. "I said in the primary, 'Let's get the government off the farm,' and I think I said it poorly," he said. "I must acreage controls and things like that. Well, it was picked up and they said Thorsness is against AG [agricultural] research, soil conservation, which of course I'm not."

However, McGovern is not home free. A candidate here sees so many voters that personal warmth may overcome what seem to be political liabilities. And Sen. McGovern shuttles home from Washington only on weekends.

"I try to walk into every kitchen, reach under every car and shake the mechanic's hand, go down every country road," Mr. Thorsness said.

It scares Sen. McGovern, although there is not much he can do about it until Congress adjourns. "That's the one headache I have," the senator said. "I wake up in the middle of the night thinking about that."

Sen. McGovern's other major problem, which seems less serious than it did a year ago, is the radical image which Republicans hung on him in 1972. South Dakota is Republican,



George S. McGovern

although the Democrats have narrowed the registration gap substantially in recent years. Mr. Thorsness represents himself as a "pro-American" conservative better suited than the senator to the state's viewpoint and argues that South Dakota voters discovered in 1972 that Sen. McGovern was a lot more liberal than he let on. Sen. McGovern did not carry his own state in the presidential election.

On the other hand, Sen. McGovern is collecting dividends from the 1972 campaign, now that a large segment of the public agrees with the nasty things he said about Richard Nixon. He does not mention it; he does not have to.

Ethiopia to Send Angry Students To Rural Areas

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 4 (UPI).—The military announced plans yesterday for a revolutionary program of education under which students will be sent to the countryside "to teach the people and to learn from the people."

In a communiqué issued a day after a demonstration of students and street boys calling for the hanging of Emperor Haile Selassie, the military said that all secondary-school and university students will participate in a nationwide campaign to eradicate illiteracy and to provide health and other services to the impoverished peasantry.

It appears that one of the main intentions of the military is to disperse the 6,000 university students from the capital to avoid demonstrations and possible clashes with the armed forces. The university is scheduled to open Sept. 16 and students are already laying plans for a demonstration timed for the opening.

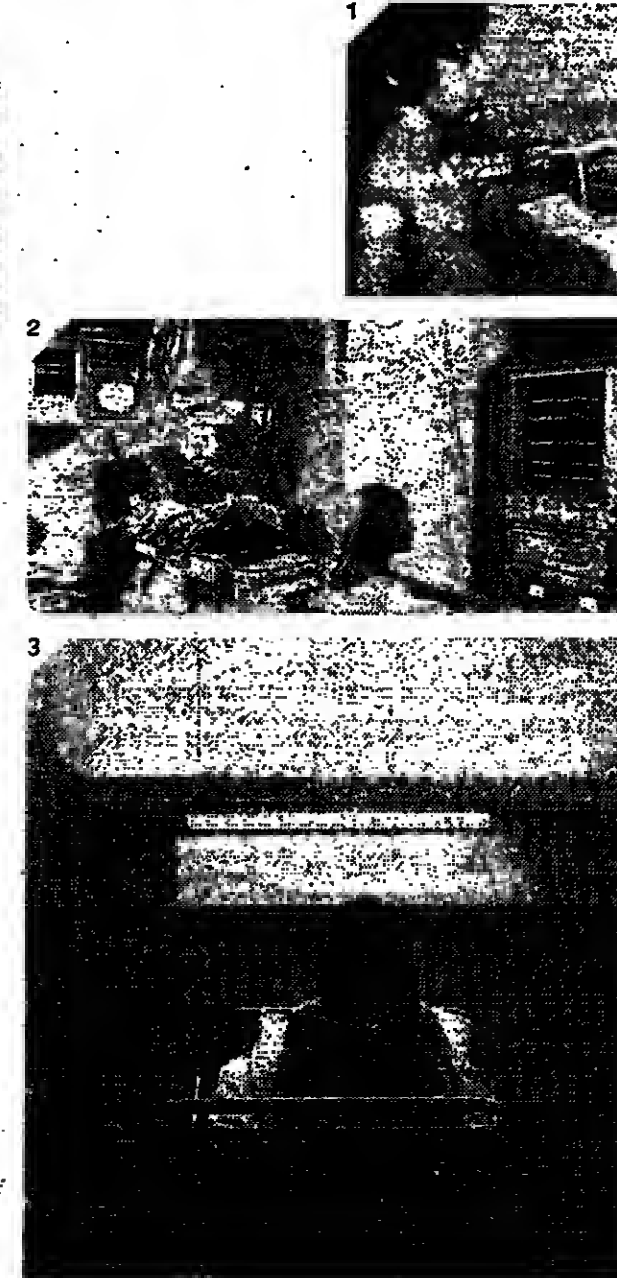
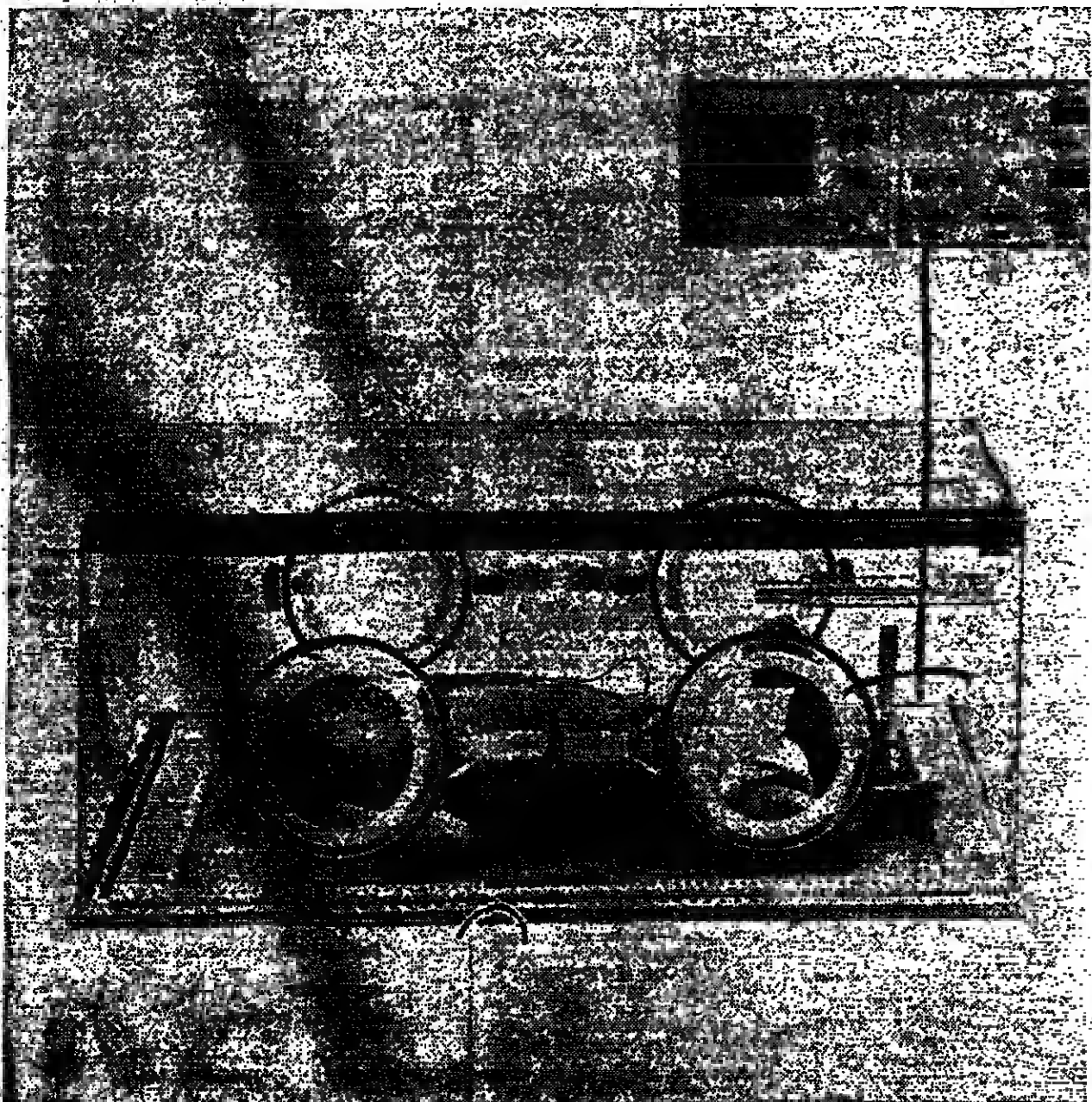
It was not immediately clear whether the military was planning to close down secondary schools and the university to free all students for the campaign. The University was closed in March because of political turmoil in the country.

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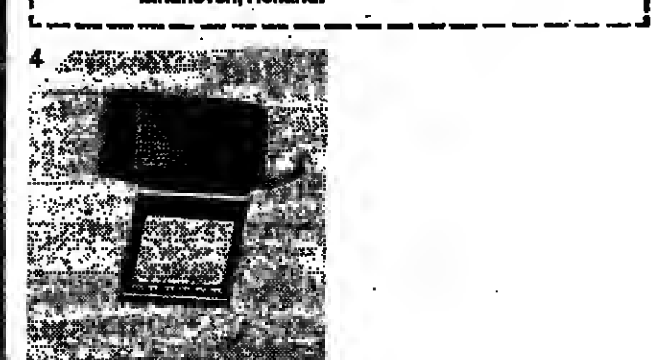
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Healing Cyprus

The latest discovery of a mass grave of mutilated bodies in Cyprus may not be the last. Such were the passions that vented on the crossed Mediterranean island that terror was practiced upon Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots alike. In the newest instance of Maratha, Turkey claims the victims were Turkish Cypriots. The government of Cyprus—a government of Greek Cypriots whose writ runs only into areas not under Turkish military occupation—replies that "hundreds of Greek Cypriots are missing, especially from this same area of Maratha, which has been under Turkish occupation since Aug. 11. There is, at present, suspicion that many of the bodies found at the site were Greek."

The government of Cyprus says all reported atrocities should be investigated independently. That would be the correct course if the common objective were to establish a true public record. But that is not the common objective, as Nicola understands perfectly well. Moreover, it is doubtful whether such diplomatic effort as each Cypriot community can currently manage should be diverted into an inquiry whose process and result cannot fail to further poison relations between them. It will fall, as it probably should, to the historians and folklorists of the two communities to tell the tale—or the two tales—of their dark summer.

The immediate need on Cyprus is for the two communities to begin the talks arranged for them by the United Nations. These talks, which were to have started, were postponed by the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş, who said that because of the Maratha discovery he was "physically and mentally" unable to meet with Glafkos Clerides, head of the Greek Cypriot community and nominally the President of Cyprus. Mr. Denktaş could hardly have been expected to ignore the emotions which the Maratha grave surely caused among his people. One must only hope that he, or the government in mainland Turkey for which he speaks, was not exploiting or inventing a

pretext to forestall the talks and to tighten Turkey's grip on Cyprus. The best way to disprove those suspicions is for Mr. Denktaş to meet promptly with Mr. Clerides and to start trying to heal the island's terrible wounds.

Whether these wounds can be healed is, to be sure, an aching question. What is beyond doubt, however, is that not even a start can be made while the Turkish military maintains its iron hold—40,000 troops—on the island. Secretary of State Kissinger last month stated the formal American expectation that, in negotiation, the Turks would be prepared to yield some of the territory they seized last month and to reduce their forces. But there is yet no sign of this happening.

Turkey has ignored the plight of the tens of thousands of Greek Cypriot refugees whom its troops uprooted. It is unilaterally imposing an administration which amounts to annexation of the richest portions of Cyprus. It is pushing Athens ever deeper into the corner of national humiliation. It is provoking—and providing international sympathy for—a Greek Cypriot guerrilla movement. Ironically, it seems to be nourishing sentiment among Greek Cypriots for union with Greece.

In their desperation, some Greeks and Greek Cypriots are flirting with the Soviet proposal to submit the Cyprus question to the 15 members of the United Nations Security Council. It would make as much sense for the Security Council to take up the question of independence for the Ukraine. The Soviet proposal would hand the Kremlin a formal basis for making trouble in and between Cyprus, Greece and Turkey. Support for the Soviet proposition could grow, however, if no suitable alternative vehicle for diplomacy is advanced. The suitable alternative lies in talks between the two Cypriot communities, followed by a reconvening of the Geneva group including Greece, Turkey and Britain. In our view, that is the objective to which American diplomacy ought to be directed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Leavening in Chile?

There are indications that Chile's military rulers may be contemplating the release of some of the thousands of persons still held for political reasons a year after the overthrow of President Salvador Allende. Nothing could do more to improve the international standing of Gen. Augusto Pinochet's government.

Chile is badly in need of the goodwill it could gain abroad by freeing such prominent figures in the Allende government as former Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda and former Ambassador to Washington Orlando Letelier to accept academic appointments awaiting them in this country. No charges were ever filed against either.

Chile's international image remains acutely in need of repair in the face of eleven complaints filed last month by the Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States. In addition, there is evidence that two backers of Dr. Allende were summarily executed in August. The government is said to be investigating the deaths, reported by Joseph Novitski of the

Washington Post—a dispatch that evidently led to a brief house arrest of Mr. Novitski and a threat to expel him from Chile. Authorities in Santiago, however, have not responded to the OAS call for a halt to torture of prisoners.

President Pinochet has nevertheless made a conciliatory response to an appeal by leaders of Chile's four largest religious denominations—Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Jewish—for an end to repressive measures. The fact that the President's response was given front-page play by a government newspaper raises hopes that some prisoners may soon be released.

Thus far, Chile's military rulers have characterized most criticism from abroad, even appeals for the release of prisoners against whom no charges had been filed, as part of a Marxist conspiracy against them. The international response to an act of genuine magnanimity, compassion and conciliation might go far to persuade them of the civilized world's true concern.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Franco's Return to Power

Gen. Franco is approaching his 82d birthday. His recent illness was serious. The curious wording of the official medical bulletin on Sunday, that he has now "clinically cured," suggests that he has not really recovered. During his six weeks' absence from office, rapid progress had begun to be made among all factions looking ahead to the future formation of political parties. That activity will no doubt continue. But the drawback about Gen. Franco's return to power, probably in a greatly weakened state, is that the transition crunch when it comes will now be a very sudden one. If he had continued in the background, the political process could have gone on more calmly. People would have become accustomed to the presence of Prince Juan Carlos, who is designated as future king, in his capacity as acting head of state.

Franco has ruled Spain for 35 years. His rule has been a remarkable one by any standards, both for its achievements and its failings. It would be a tragedy for Spain and Europe if it were to end.

—From the Telegraph (London).

Power in Britain

The election is likely to produce an increase in the numbers of Scottish Nationalists and, with Mr. Enoch Powell, an accession of parliamentary effectiveness to the Ulster Unionists. We would welcome Mr. Powell back, while dissenting strongly from the majority of his views; cogency of mind strengthens the process of Parliament. Yet this troop of Ulster and Scottish nationalists is likely to make the next Parliament more ungovernable than the present; the new Parliament will also face a later and more dangerous stage in the economic crisis.

In this situation, with the cup of power very probably a poisoned chalice, and almost any outcome of an autumn election quite conceivable, many electors will remain for the present undecided; indeed many may not make a final decision until the campaign is over and they find themselves in this polling booth. That may well be right. The last chance is not one that should be taken lightly, nor is the decision one that needs to be made until each party has explained exactly how it would overcome this crisis, the worst economic crisis in forty years.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

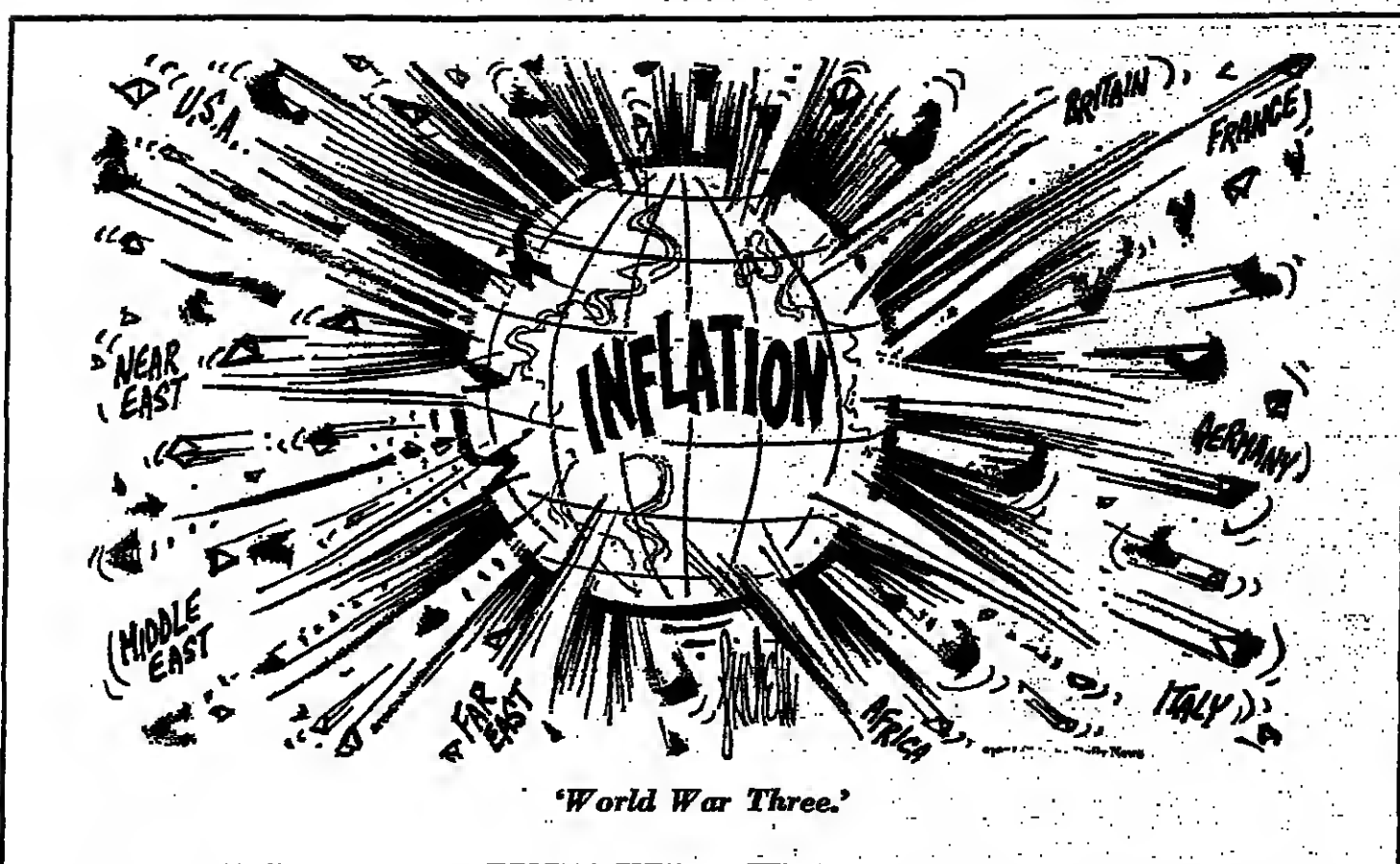
September 5, 1899

LONDON—It is growing more evident every day that the real issue in the Anglo-Boer dispute is not as to the franchise of the redress of the Boer grievances generally, but England's suzerainty, and that if war comes it will be over this question. Also equally important is the fact that many Boer leaders sincerely believe that England has designs on the independence of the Transvaal Republic.

Fifty Years Ago

September 5, 1924

LONDON—Mr. D. W. Griffith, the famous film producer, is now in London to see if he can get Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Britain's film censor, to lift his ban on the picture, "Love and Sacrifice," a story of the American Revolution. Mr. O'Connor asserts that the movie is calculated to stir up bad feelings between the English and Americans, because all the British troops in the film are pictured as villains.



Ford and the Economists—And Slumpflation

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK—President Ford will sit at an oval table in the White House today with 21 invited economists for the first of the meetings leading up to the summit conference on what is wrong with the economy and what to do about it.

Since the economists range from a self-styled new Socialist such as John Kenneth Galbraith to Keynesian liberals such as Paul Samuelson, Arthur Okun and Walter Heller to Nixonian conservatives such as Paul McCracken, Herbert Stein and George Shultz, as well as an outstanding Friedmanite such as Milton Friedman, the safest prediction in the history of economic forecasting is that Ford is going to hear lots of conflicting advice.

But the most important and difficult question that the President is going to have to resolve for himself (since the economists cannot resolve it among themselves) has little to do with political ideology. Liberals and conservatives are to be found on both sides of the most crucial issue, which is this: Does the U.S. economy need a protracted period, possibly lasting two years or more, of tight money and restrictive fiscal policy (whether through stiff budget cuts or tax increases) as the basic cure for inflation? Or would a long spell of tight monetary and fiscal policy primarily increase unemployment while having only a slight effect in slowing the rate of inflation?

Tight-Money Men

Ford's own economists, led by his newly appointed chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, Alan Greenspan, obviously favor the tight-money approach. In addition, Ford has reaffirmed Nixon's intention of reducing the federal payroll by 40,000 workers, and has deferred a scheduled 5.5 per cent pay increase for civil servants for three months, unless Congress reverses him. Nor is there the slightest evidence that Ford or his advisers have any intention of trying to ease the Federal Reserve Board to adopt a more expansive monetary policy.

But if Ford has already made up his mind on the necessity of subjecting the economy to a protracted period of tight money, he might as well not bother to hold his summit, or at least not invite dissenting economists to participate in it.

For another group of economists—including not only Keynesian liberals who have served in past Democratic administrations but even some Republicans and business economists worried about particular sectors of the economy, such as housing or the securities markets—are fearful that a prolonged spell of tight money is the wrong medicine at the wrong time.

They maintain that, with American industry operating at little more than 80 per cent of capacity, and unemployment at 5.5 per cent and almost certainly rising, inflation is not being caused by excess demand but by a complex of factors, including:

- Strong upward pressure from wage in excess of productivity.
- Powerful pressures on food, energy and commodity prices.
- Poor growing weather and still-soaring world demand is forcing up food prices, for example.
- Many of the forces pushing prices upward are now perceived to be consequences of "microeconomic" (market) actions by government itself. These include the long lists of items, ranging from Interstate Commerce Commission rate-fixing for the railroads to Agriculture Department bans on marketing small-size vegetables or certain food shipments from one part of the country to another, that both liberal and conservative economists denounce.

Dr. John Dunlop of Harvard, who was director of the Council of Economic Advisors in the Nixon administration, blames the leaders of the economic profession for neglecting the structural problems that are seriously aggravating inflation today. It is not that he or economists sharing his point of view would neglect or cancel out monetary and fiscal policy; rather, they want to brace macroeconomic policy with vigorous action on the industrial and labor-relations fronts.

In the circumstances, does it make sense to put the American economy through the wringer, worsening unemployment, for very slow and painfully reached effects on prices and wages?

There is no sure way of knowing how long the impact of slow monetary growth would take before it brought down the rate of price increase to 3 or 4 per cent per annum. Estimates of Prof. James Tobin of Yale indicate the lag could be four to eight years, and in the meantime unemployment might climb to 9 to 10 per cent.

The disease of the times is no

longer simply inflation or economic stagnation. It is stagflation, or slumpflation, a disease that appears more likely to yield to detailed microeconomic treatment than to the macroeconomic medicine of stop-go monetary and fiscal policy which has worked neither in this country nor elsewhere and in fact has worsened both inflation and stagnation.

"New diseases, new treatments" should be the watchword for the summit.

© The New York Times.

Letters

Chappaquiddick

Re: "Chappaquiddick: Still Percolating" by William V. Shannon, (Herald Tribune, Aug. 20): ... Not without the prodding of the likes of Mr. Shannon, it's not!

As a staunch proponent of free and objective journalism since long before Watergate, I'm moved to question Mr. Shannon's article concerning Sen. Kennedy's potential candidacy as troubled by the sorrow of Chappaquiddick's past, vis-a-vis ex-President Nixon's political demise.

Is it really necessary to remind Mr. Shannon that Richard Nixon was always thus, that his misappropriation of power only became finally intolerable when he abused almost total power flagrantly, with total disregard for principles and the people he supposedly served?

If so, then it must also be necessary to ask Mr. Shannon to compare, if possible, Nixon's wanton abuses with Kennedy's accident. Where was the outraged public and Congress during Kent State and the case of Lt. Calley, the Christmas bombing of Indochina and the peace with honor? Those tragedies were the results of decisions, not accidents. As I have followed it, Sen. Kennedy's behavior—political and private—since Chappaquiddick have been exemplary. In fact, his restraint during Nixon's slow, overdue decline was a remarkable display of political temperance.

Since the parents of Mary Jo Kopechne are among Sen. Kennedy's most fervent supporters, I find it suspicious that Mr. Shannon suggests a public test to reopen this wound. I hear no outcry from anyone who lives in a glass house, as most of us do—and more at all from handicapped children, the people of Bangladesh, or the elderly and ill... not to mention his colleagues in Congress.

ALAN SHERAN.

Nixon and Law

William F. Buckley and Nelson Rockefeller have added their names to the list of persons who would rather not see President Richard Nixon prosecuted. They thus show that they have little understanding of the purpose of law within a society ruled by a constitutional government. The reason given by Mr. Buckley is that as Mr. Rockefeller, and by many opponents of prosecution, is essentially that "enough is enough." Unfortunately such a guideline is not enforceable, since its meaning varies from individual to individual, and case to case.

The same problem arises with the men who called themselves, rather than fight a war they considered evil. It is to overcome these difficulties that the citizens enter a contract, with the Constitution, and the subsequent laws by which they agree that what is at all from handicapped children, the people of Bangladesh, or the elderly and ill... not to mention his colleagues in Congress.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

other course but a prosecution. Such an attitude does not aim at achieving "formalistic judicial satisfaction." Its object is to have everybody accept a system of law, the enforcement of which is necessarily stunted by the prejudices of the time.

A. F. GUALTIEROTTI.

Amnesty for Nixon

When the subject of amnesty for former President Nixon is discussed I think there are a few important points to remember.

Nixon was "the law and order" administration and he was elected after a campaign based strongly on that theme. It was this administration which relied heavily on the widespread use of the conspiracy charge: the Chicago 7 and the Berkeley brothers. And it was Nixon himself who ruled out amnesty for the Americans living abroad for their opposition to the Vietnam war.

I am not sure if it is in the best interests of the nation to prosecute the former President, but in no case should such action precede an amnesty for those who violated a law in the patriotic and best interests of their country.

We are supposed to feel sorry for the man who had to give up his office but what about the men who never were nominated, perhaps only because of Nixon's "dirty tricks."

RICHARD FERILMAN.

U.S. and Cyprus

The foreign policy of the United States has historically been founded on integrity, morality and fairness, and its friends and allies could rely on the bonds of amity and mutual trust, understanding and support. Under Mr. Kissinger, however, expediency has become the key word of U.S. foreign policy. Old historic and valued bonds are questioned, ignored or even severed if the expediency of the moment so dictates.

This shift of policy may have affected such nations as Israel and Taiwan but certainly to the Greek people it has proved a calamity. The ties of friendship between the United States and Greece go back for many years and are based not only on the wars which the two nations have fought as allies, but also on a common heritage, ideals and culture. It is no exaggeration to say that the United States was Greece's most cherished friend and ally. Yet Turkey is today considered more valuable militarily to the United States. This to Mr. Kissinger is reason enough to favor and support Turkey and refuse a helping hand to Greece in its hour of need in Cyprus.

The fact that Turkey and the United States, unlike Greece and the United States, have little in common historically or culturally and have only recently become allies is of little importance when viewed by the secretary of state in the context of the expediency of the moment.

E.G.E. EMERIKOES.

Greek Cypriot Woes

Allow me to raise my voice with all the strength of my being against the inhuman fate which is being inflicted on tens of thousands of Greek Cypriots inhabitants who have been chased out of their homes, forced to abandon all their belongings and to flee for their lives, old people and babies, destitute of everything, camping without a roof over their heads,

Prosecuting A Forlorn Ex-President

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—At a

Clemente leaves New York for a swimming pool. Richard Nixon still attended by Ronald Reagan calls to mind T. S. Eliot's haunting description of "an old man a dry mouth being read to by boy."

Prosecuting a forlorn ex-president is not a task sensible Americans relish. But Spiro Agnew has re-emerged from the mists and shadows to demonstrate, inadvertently, of course—the reason why Nixon should be prosecuted.

In a laconic letter to the Washington Post, Agnew denied that he was treated in only by the law last October. Stating that the many bribes and extortion charges against him remain "unproved," he says he has suffered disbarment and loss of his good name just because of what he calls the "decision to contest a single tax ab-

Agnew and the Truth

Agnew, as is his wont, is play fast and loose with the truth, knows—he acknowledged in a letter to the Washington Post—that his "no contest" plea to delay was equivalent to guilty plea. No one is obliged to presume the innocence of a man like Agnew, who plea-bargained frantically to escape trial on mountain of serious charges. As he says are "unproved." Agnew certainly would be proud if he had not been able to escape away a high public in order to escape prison. Because Agnew's desperate bargaining did short-circuit judicial process, he now is to sow confusion and bitterness by emphasizing, tendentiously how little was formally "proven" against him. Because Nixon resignation derailed the impeachment process, he is in a position to do the same thing. And doubts that, sooner or later, will do so?

At the end of a spirited round of Commons debate about his more debatable policies, Winston Churchill exclaimed: "I must leave that to history!" A publisher is going to pay \$1 million to \$2 million for his new history, his memoirs, because a of people will want to read it. But more people than will in the House Judiciary Committee report that condemns him.

Anti-Pollution

Only prosecution of Nixon formal judicial disposition of issues raised by his remarks performance in office—can prevent him from polluting American history with newspeak. Agnew's history will be really "p" et" against him.

The point is not just that re-entration can set the record straight about this pivotal role in American history, turns out that because Nixon was president he is, de facto, immune from prosecution. Watergate was not a pivotal role. It was pivotal in—but it established the principle that presidents are vulnerable. If Nixon is immune from prosecution even when of office—immune for what reason—then that principle is not established.

Moreover, the central principle of republican government subverted by the argument Nixon should not be prosecuted because he has "suffered enough in forfeiting his office. Suffering is not punishment. If it escapes punishment for crimes he committed in office escapes just because he once in office—just because proving a former president is "thinkable"—then we will accept Nixon's anti-republican views about the sanctity of presidents.

In republic, public office is a fiduciary privilege, not a right. Resigning from office and then resigning in the mid-term just to escape expulsion keep a pension—is not punishment. Punishment, like a fit imprisonment, involves depriving a person of something—property or freedom—that belongs to him. If you resign, resignation public office is a deprivation comparable to punishment by imprisonment, you are as that a public office is something that belongs to the office but that it is comparable to property.

The worst and most frequent reason for not prosecuting Nixon is that "most Americans do not want him punished." It is tantamount to establishing a system of special plebeian democracy for some people: should consult public opinion before venturing to apply the law to a former president.

Surely one reason the god of justice is blundered is so she will not be tempted to dance at Gallup polls.

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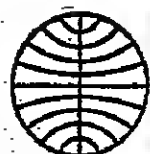
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WCTU at 100 Renews Vow to Battle the Bottle

By William E. Farrell

(CLEVELAND (NYT))—"Let's go, women!" boomed Grace Groom from a stage from which she looked out over a calm sea of hundreds of gray, white and blue-rinsed permanent.

Spurred by Mrs. Groom's enthusiastic promptings, the ready voices in the grand ballroom of the Sheraton-Cleveland Hotel grew louder, firmer and more urgent and played that way right through the last heartfelt chorus of "Beverage Alcohol Must Go."

Save the nation.
Join the fight against the deadly foe.
Save the nation.
Save the nation.
Beverage alcohol must go.

For the past 100 years the last four words of that chorus have been the raison d'être of what is billed as "the largest interdenominational organization of Christian women on earth."

Nearly 1,000 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have gathered here for several days in the city where

their organization was founded to pay week-long homage to their durability and to gird themselves for another century's foray against the existence of "all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine, beer and cider," as the membership pledge puts it.

Enamel Bows

Wearing tiny white enamel bows, the WCTU emblem, and ribbons on their chests, the temperance society members listened to the ever spiraling statistics on liquor consumption in America and renewed their vows to duel with John Barleycorn to the bitter end.

The many meetings the women hold are marked by hymn singing, heady denunciations of alcohol in all its forms, reading from inspirational tracts and hortatory speeches urging the members to fend off despair and to prove that abstinence makes the heart grow fonder.

For those wearied of the workshops and the speeches, tours of downtown Cleveland were arranged.

The centennial convention be-

gan on Friday night with greetings by officials from other temperance groups such as the Rev. Samuel Jeanes of the International Reform Federation, who told the assemblage that without the WCTU "America would be further down the totem pole of moral deterioration."

The highlight of the evening was a speech by Mrs. Fred Toose, the 71-year-old WCTU president, who is retiring after 15 years in office.

Wearing a long white gown with an orchid pinned to her left shoulder, Mrs. Toose, whose first name is Ruth and who has insured herself to the doggerel her last name has inspired, welcomed the delegates to "the city of our natal days."

Her speech traced the organization's roots to 1873 when women "powered by prayer" formed "praying hands" and "went into the saloons to convert the men who sold liquor and thus save the homes from the curse of drink."

Some Successes

There were some successes in persuading saloonkeepers to enter another line of work, Mrs. Toose said, but a number of barkeepers merely reopened elsewhere under different names.

"It was soon discovered that more than moral suasion was required," she told her rapt audience, and the WCTU sprang out of the fervor of the crusading women who "went into the grog shops to plead on their knees for their homes and loved ones."

On Nov. 13, 1874, 135 women met in the Second Presbyterian Church in Cleveland to dedicate themselves to extinguishing the liquor traffic and the WCTU was born with the election of Annie Wittenmyer of Philadelphia as its first president.

There have been only nine presidents of the organization over the years, all of whom were honored in a costumed pageant named "The March of the Women" during the convention.

One of the major WCTU leaders was Frances Willard, who in 1876 assessed the task facing the women in trying to forever thwart "the rum power in America."

"The enemy was rich beyond their powers to comprehend," Mrs. Willard told a temperance convention in Philadelphia. "He had upon his side the majesty of law, the trickery of politics and the legions of strength of that almost invincible pair—appetite, avarice."

Three watchwords—"organize, educate, legislate"—became the WCTU leitmotifs. The era of Prohibition was a time that still evokes applause and nostalgia whenever some of the estimated 250,000 members across the country gather together.

'One of Finest Eras'

"The 13 years of Prohibition was one of the finest eras in the 200-year history of the United States of America," Mrs. Toose said. "You can't make people moral by law. It is an old cliché to which many give credence. It is true that you can't make people moral or good by law but you can help them to be good by law."

In a WCTU history called "Heritage of Dedication: The Story of the Matchless Machine Manned by Christian Women," the section on the Prohibition era does not dwell on the seamy aspects of that time when gangsters flourished, speakeasies thrived, bootleggers were rampant and health was destroyed by bathtub gin and other dubious liquors.

Instead, it is depicted as a time when the nation, "freed from the narcotic effect and economic and human loss from drink, began its greatest march in history in industrial, commercial, financial and social progress."

That all ended with repeal of the Volstead Act, the history says, which was accomplished by "a pollard-vies alliance" intent on wrecking "the performance and spirit of Prohibition that had created a climate in which a new America had been built."

Half a Million Members

Today the organization claims affiliates, numbering perhaps 500,000 women, in 72 countries, and the national organization in America is actively engaged in recruiting young members in the largely over-60 organization.

Six-to-12-year-olds are urged

to join the Loyal Temperance Legion, while those in the 13-to-20 range are recruited for the ranks of the Youth Temperance Council.

Mrs. Toose was interviewed shortly after her latest recommendations were adopted by the delegates. The recommendations included reactivating sermons, writing contests and beginning a fruit juice-drinking project during the fourth week of April, dubbed Walkiki Week, that is aimed at servicemen who drop into USO centers.

The dues in the organization are \$3.55 a year—a prayer and a penny a day—although Mrs. Toose urged the members at one point to "let the will of God guide your mind and heart and also your pocketbook in the making of your will."

Asked what project was of particular interest to her now that she is retiring, she replied, "the hour of social freedom to free hostesses from the idea they have to serve alcoholic beverages."

To abolish the cocktail or "happy hour," as it is sometimes called, the WCTU has a book on the preparation of various punches and drinks devoid of liquor to be served during the "truce hour."

Mrs. Toose said she was undaunted, adding that a new era of anti-alcohol consumption was on its way.

"When nearly every family in the United States is touched by alcohol, as is the case, then a revolt sets in," she said.

In the literature shop at the convention, there were "truce" recipes, WCTU coasters, plus and many tracts for sale depicting al-



Ruth Toose
... during speech.

cohol and tobacco, which the organization also abhors.

At the end of her speech, Mrs. Toose paraphrased a speech Winston Churchill once gave to a group of boys, choosing to cite his work as a "great statesman" and to ignore his much published fondness for brandy and cigars.

"Never give in—never, never, never," she said. "We'll never give in—never, never, never."

There was thunderous applause. And Mrs. Toose chanted again, "Never give in."

Team Being Organized

China to Explore 'Peking Man' Site

CHOUKOUTIEN, China, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—Preparations are under way to begin excavating again in this North China village, where the collection of fossilized bones known as the Peking Man was found half a century ago.

Huang Wei-wen, a paleontologist from Chungking University in Canton, was sent here recently to organize a team and formulate plans for resuming work at the prehistoric site, which has been untouched for nearly eight years.

Other excavations have been undertaken since then a few miles away in the hope that they might yield a successor to what is believed to have been the world's first ape-man, whose remains have been lost since 1941.

Choukoutien, a bustling village at the foot of a range of hills some 30 miles southwest of Peking, has changed considerably since the first fossilized bones were dug up in the early 1920s. A modern exhibition center near the site contains offices, reception rooms and a permanent display of human and animal fossils. The exhibition was opened in 1972.

International Excavation

It was here that workers quarrying limestone early in this century kept digging up fossilized animal bones. Word of their finds led to archaeological excavations by an international team.

Digging through a pile of debris 137 feet thick filling what had been a hillside cave, ar-

chaeologists discovered teeth, jawbones and finally, in 1929, the complete skull of an ape-man of a type not before known.

From the other fossils found in the cave, experts estimated the ape-man, named Sinanthropus Pekingensis, had lived in the 240,000 Pleistocene Age, from 400,000 to 500,000 years ago.

Work at Choukoutien was abandoned in 1937, when the war against the Japanese invaders engulfed China. In 1941, several crates of relics from the site were loaded on a train from Peking to the east coast city of Tientsin under the protection of U.S. Marines for removal to a safer place than war-torn China.

Crates Were Lost

Japanese troops seized the train, the passengers were interned, and in the ensuing confusion the crates, and with them the remains of Peking Man, were lost. Some say the crates were stored quietly in a Tientsin warehouse, others that they were on board a ship that sank on its way to Japan. Another theory

California Asked For Health Rules On Birth Device

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4 (NYT)—A coalition of women's organizations has announced here that it has filed a petition with the California Department of Health asking for stringent new regulations governing intrauterine contraceptive devices.

Patsy Pulcher, the chairman of the Coalition of Medical Rights for Women, said: "Women are tired of being used as guinea pigs for untested medical devices sold at enormous profit by large drug companies."

The petition requests the adoption of regulations that would require manufacturers to take all steps necessary to inform women of the potential dangers of continued use of intrauterine devices, which came into vogue in 1970 after U.S. Senate hearings on the dangers of oral contraceptives.

At Food and Drug Administration hearings in Washington, 36 deaths were reported to have resulted from use of the devices in this country. A survey of physicians by the U.S. Center for Disease Control disclosed that the use of the devices led to over 3,500 hospitalizations in the first six months of 1973.

Commerce Group Drops Woman

RENTON, Wash., Sept. 4 (AP).—Under the threat of losing its national charter, the Renton Junior Chamber of Commerce chapter has voted to drop its first female member. And the woman who saw her membership revoked by a 7-5 vote yesterday reacted by declaring, "It's a bunch of garbage! It's your loss, too."

Famela Beckus, a 31-year-old Renton resident and mother of three, added, "I'm not going to see you. I want to learn to run committees, self-confidence and public speaking. I'm a businesswoman."

The organization agreed to postpone voting to readmit Mrs. Beckus until after a state Junior Chamber of Commerce meeting in October.

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WAVERLEY ROOT

The Romans Doted (Their Collard Green

CABBAGE was a well-known vegetable in antiquity, but the plant the Greeks knew (and did not particularly like) and the one the Romans knew (and did not particularly like) was not the one we usually think of today when cabbage is mentioned. Its leaves rose around a long stalk and it formed no head, until the Romans taught it to do so.

This was probably the first cultivated cabbage, a plant which goes so far back that we do not know its wild form. The original wild cabbage has disappeared, but the original cultivated cabbage has not. It is still with us, and is, indeed, the favorite among cabbage plants in the southeastern United States—it is the collard, often written in the plural, collards, otherwise called collard greens or, affectionately, collie greens.

The very name "collard" attaches this plant to the ancient nonheading cabbage, aside from the more potent fact that it does not, in fact, form a head. "Collard" is a corruption of "colewort," which denotes specifically the characteristic of not heading in cabbage. A young cabbage can be called, properly, a colewort, because it has not yet reached the heading stage; collards or kale are coleworts because they will never reach it. The ancients were not very precise in some of the descriptions they left us, so we do not know exactly what plant Columella had in mind when he gave a

recipe for a salad composed "savory, mint, rue, cori parsley, chives or green lettuce, cresswort, thyme or mint, and green flea-bane could have been collards, when Charlemagne listed wort among the plants he ed grown on his domain may have been collards for collards are on the list of foods, a heavy category of to define except as among edibles causes a : error far from home to misty eyed. Soul food is or less identical with who cooked in the kitchens : Old South by Negro slave may have saved their : weathers from developing : clemency diseases by adding : vegetables to what oth : might have been an un : hog-and-hominy diet. I : even have been slaves who : duced the plant itself : South. Cabbages origina : the Old world; they only : ed the New because av : from the other side : Atlantic took the trou : transport them there. I : North, it was certainly : who brought in cabbages : more sophisticated forms : preferred in Europe—hea : bage, cauliflower, broccol : in the South, where we : that African slaves brou : them many of the plant : knew at home, the chief : is the collard—a plant : in Africa. It still is; o : national dishes of Ethio : yegomen Kiffo, composed : termilk curds and collard

Not Identical

Collards are described by nists as *Brassica oleracea acephala*. So is kale, but two are not identical. Kale narrow triangular leaves, c have broad straight ones. Brussels sprouts, collards, picked progressively, a few at a time, leaving the main to keep on growing; it is come as high as four feet a rosette of leaves on top looks as if it were per trying to fold into a hea never succeeds.

The prodigal gourmet, i ng to wait for the slow i of progressive picking, m gale himself with the lux harvesting the rosette one for all while the plant i buds and tenderly and juicy. The collard i to grow and produces se fly, as might be expecte the simplest and most pr form of its family. It is and can be left unprote the garden over the win least in the southern States where it is most app ed.

The South, with a diet short of vitamins, neede thing like collard greens. Cabbages are not the coll is characterized by a tonic ness which announces th minus and minerals it c A favorite Southern com is collard greens and bean give the impression of a richness, despite the e absence of meat from th Southerners grow rhizop the deliciousness of "pot though it does not souc cularly uplifting to the u hardy and hearty. The remains after collards hunk of pork have been together in not too much

Healthy Element

Collards are packe health-encouraging eleme are low in calories, whic them excellent for dieting coked in a minimum of they provide for each 10 (3.5 ounces), 33 calories, 3 of proteins and 7 grams all very low levels, but vigorating 188 milligrams, 4, 8 milligrams of trc International Units of vit. 11 milligrams of thiamine, 1 grams of riboflavin, 1 grams of niacin, and 7 grams of vitamin C.

To reap the full ben collards, make sure to b fresh young greens. Th, easy to recognize, for their taste signals the hea of collards, so their app hardy and hearty. The lards look fresh, even to trained eye—they appea and frankly green. Wh lard greens begin to go o show it by wilted leav color, and even by begi sprout, all signs that the are old and therefore p tough.

The French do not ap collards, though they ba eral varieties of them—cho ler, marrow cabbage, dist ed by a swollen stem; cho tées, thousand-headed c whose main stalk divides number of separate roset ing stems; choux cavouir, cabbage, a high-growing and choux fourrager, food bage, which has broad All of them are used exc as animal feed. Human do not eat them.

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GREEK — AMERICANS, ARMENIAN — AMERICANS, EVERYBODY WHO WANTS TO STOP THE KILLING IN CYPRUS. YOU CAN.

As you read these words, Greek Cypriot and Armenian Cypriot fathers are being separated from their families and shipped to the Turkish mainland. Women and children are being molested. Shepherds returning to their villages to care for their animals are being killed. Turkish troops break the ceasefire daily, crossing the "Attila line" (the Turkish high command gave it that name), killing anyone they find in Greek villages like Petra....

What is happening now in Cyprus is faithful to Turkish history. In one year, 1915, they slaughtered a million Armenians, an efficiency record never bettered by Hitler. In 1923, hundreds of thousands of Greek civilians in Asia Minor were butchered. We are living today, 1974, and are standing by and watching genocide—with about the same justification as Hitler's. It will result in war between Greece and Turkey and God knows who else.

Greek Oppression of the Turkish Cypriot minority. The 18 % Turkish Cypriot minority had, under the 1960 constitution which gave independence to Cyprus, 30% of the parliamentary seats; 40 % of the police force and armed force; and a virtual veto power on governmental decisions. But in fact the 82 % Greek and Armenian part of the population controlled virtually all industry, commerce, and the government bureaucracy. The Turk of Cyprus is a farmer or laborer. He was not pushed by his parents or community to go to the mainland or abroad to study. It was not his ethnic rights. This was true for 14 years under an independent Cyprus; true when the island was a British colony; and true while under Ottoman rule. It was also the situation on the Turkish mainland until the "solution" of extermination died above. The problem is jealousy. Jealousy maddens. Genocide is being committed again by the Turks against the same people.

But the Greeks started the whole mess.

Yes the Greek mainland dictatorship of Ioannides, like all failures, needed a diversionary activity. Cyprus was a good and old cause. But as incompetent as this dictatorship was, its survival was too dependent on America for them not to signal their intentions to the U.S.—somewhere in our governmental apparatus. Some days before the Sampson putsch on Cyprus, didn't our Secretary of State call Monsieur Makarios, the Cato of the Mediterranean?

The U.S.A. could have stopped it all.

President Johnson used his phone in 1964 and 1967 and told the Turks to keep their troops home. They did. Mr. Kissinger, if not a preoccupied Mr. Nixon, could have called Mr. Ecevit, or whoever in the Turkish military the Turks Turkey. Let us assume that Mr. Ecevit is a man of good faith. However, he obviously does not control the military who repeatedly turn his promises into mockery. The present U.S. Secretary of Defense, James Schlesinger, said all that needed to be said—cut it out Turkey or no more arms. But the next day Henry Kissinger rebuked this position. There is an argument that previous U.S. attitudes stopping Turkish military intervention rebuked the Turks that they needed to be more militant than his military to survive; that the Turks in the initial intervention phase, acted properly to safeguard their minority and the independence of the island. Doesn't all this Turkish success allow Mr. Ecevit the necessary room to maneuver at home. After all, for his people, and his military, he has gone further than any recent Turkish leadership. Turkey did intervene. If he is a democratic statesman who wants to survive democratically, does he not need a strong and democratic neighbor in Greece?

But America is not the World's Policeman.

Nobody is talking of sending American troops anywhere. We are talking of America speaking clearly to two Nuto allies. We have a very special interest in doing so—for the first time in many years, Greece and Turkey are simultaneously heading toward democratic government which might allow some discussion between the two, and thus peace in this area. America has some very special obligations to do so. Both countries are armed to the teeth by us.

The Greek dictatorship continued to exist not only because of police torture, thousands of political prisoners, fear, 200 dead students at the Athens Polytechnique, but mainly because our government OK's it. The Ambassador to Greece, Tasso, openly supported the dictatorship—would not see opposition leaders until he saw the regime beginning to crumble last November. We even sent our illustrious Greek-American VP, Spiro Agnew, to bless the junta. The anti-Americanism in Greece has still to reach the proportions of what it is today in Turkey. Ask any American sailor who's gone into a Turkish port. This anti-Americanism is every American's fault, but particularly we Greek-Americans. We didn't open our mouths.

America's pro-Turkish position on Cyprus shattered Greece's American dream—the land of the free. The just. America had always been Greece's protector—from Wilson to Roosevelt to Truman to Kennedy to Johnson. And Greece tried to repay in

her way—by fighting with us in both world wars and Korea, by supporting U.S. policy in every international forum, by loving our country. Any American who's ever been to Greece knows that.

Greece woke up and discovered that in the end she was only a pawn. As Henry Brandon of the London Sunday Times wrote, "Even the Pentagon, which had a definite preference for Greece because of its bases there, shifted during the crisis to the view that Turkey was militarily more important."

Another war. More probable because the Turkish invasion of Cyprus of July 20/21 failed.

Most of the Turkish paratroopers landed in the bay of Kyrenia; the situation was chaotic. The Turkish air force sank its own ships. Our Nato ally's air force has never been rated at Nato performance standard—Greece is 1st. A 400-ton, pro-Makarios, pro-Sampson Greek Cypriot force held them off—until the first U.N. cease-fire. Turkey then proceeded to land 35,000 troops and new equipment—during the cease-fire. Turkey expanded her precarious beach-head, and took Famagusta—during the cease-fire.

They moved while a new Greek government was taking over from the military. They moved while the only world forum we have, the U.N. Security Council, kept talking. Despite the courage of the British Foreign Secretary, James Callaghan, who unequivocally condemned Turkish gun-on-the-table diplomacy, only one nation spoke clearly—France.

Can our world survive many more Vietnam, or Palestinian injustices? Where is the breaking point?

The Turks continue to push aside U.N. forces who protect Greek villages. They do not allow the 200,000 refugees to live. There are already over 4,000 Greek and 200 Turk civilian casualties. Turkish troops block the repair of the public water works by Greek engineers. They continue to demolish civilian targets—old age homes, mental hospitals, the only Armenian high school in the Western world—miles from any military targets. If they continue to loot and desecrate churches and cemeteries, if their ancient hatred is not brought under control—then like the Palestinian or Vietnamese, the Greek and Armenian Cypriot will be driven to maddening acts to defend themselves—which, yes, will also be horrible crimes.

The world will be as panicked by its leaders, retaliate with a brutality never seen in modern times. Then Greece will intervene. Then who else will come in?

Henry Kissinger no longer works for a crippled President... Hope.

President Ford may have his hands full with domestic and world-wide economic problems. But by choosing Nelson Rockefeller, one of the most experienced statesmen in foreign affairs—it just might be a powerful signal that President Ford intends to put his mark on American foreign policy. And his mark is straight talk—so is Nelson Rockefeller's. No man has been a more constant friend of Greece than Rockefeller.

We have someone to talk to. Let's speak out this time. All of us can help our government re-think its world strategy in terms of O.E.C., or self interest, but that is true to our nation's historical position—the use of our strength to defend the weak and oppressed. What America's enemies fear is that we just might speak clearly again.

The solution will not be the 5th Security Council resolution. It can be America joining and speaking out. Nobody is asking you for money. Much more your concern, your mind, your time, your action. You, yourself, alone. Your individual action is all that is left to prevent genocide and a subsequent war.

Some Action suggestions.

1. Telegraph Nelson Rockefeller. Remind him that we are 3 million Greek and Armenian Americans. That America cannot sit on the sidelines and thus favor the Turkish fait accompli. We need to see Mr. Rockefeller and President Ford's position is closer to Kissinger or Schlesinger.
2. Telegraph your Senator or Congressman. If you want his name and address, call your nearest U.S. Embassy. We are electing a new Congress in a few weeks. Make every candidate state his position.
3. If you live overseas—contact the nearest U.S. Embassy and ask that the U.S. position be explained to them.
4. Walk into the office of this newspaper and buy space to re-run this advertisement.

What else? You think. You do it. You don't have much time.

GREEK-ARMENIAN AMERICANS IN EUROPE FOR A FREE CYPRUS
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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1974

Page 9

Germany Said Ready to Give More Loans

EEC Partners Could Get the Credits

By John Fiehn

USSELS, Sept. 4 (AP-DJ).—West German government increasingly willing to help its EEC partners with payments difficulties.

fact, these informants said, Helmut Schmidt would be willing to help its EEC partners with payments difficulties.

Ready to Aid Others

sources said Bonn is ready to provide similar credit facilities to other countries if asked for aid.

is, sources explained, appears to be a departure from Bonn's tight-fisted credit policy.

ne reason for this is that it apparently believes that credit arrangements are more attractive politically than community loan, which, after would also be backed pri-

Another point is that Germany is its chief customers, the ntries of the Common Mar-

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Auto Output Drops 4 Percent

U.S. auto makers built 450,578 cars in domestic plants in August, down about 4 per cent from the 469,730 produced in the year-ago month and almost 11 per cent lower than the 504,000 units planned for the month.

GM Says Price Hikes Will Hurt Sales

The recent sharp price increases on U.S. autos are likely to prevent the auto market from recovering as much in the 1975-model year as it might have, General Motors concedes.

Oil Exports From Mediterranean Slump

BEIRUT, Sept. 4 (AP-DJ).—Arab oil exports from the east Mediterranean have been slashed by around 60 per cent in recent weeks, a senior executive of Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco) told AP-Dow Jones.

Oil sources said another reason may very well be Iraq's new move to curb exports in order to reduce the overall supply in the world, and thus prevent a fall in the current prices of oil.

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is expected to raise prices a similar amount. These boosts come atop increases that generally totaled more than \$500 a unit on 1974 models.

Nippon Steel Eyes Amax Unit Link

Nippon Steel Corp. may take a 5 to 10 per cent equity stake in Amax Aluminum Co., the aluminum division of Amstar Inc.

AEG Says Earnings Stabilize

AEG-Telefunken says its earnings stabilized in 1973 and this trend continued in the first half of this year.

Fact on Production

The Beirut sources assert that Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi have quickly agreed on a unified production and price policy to maintain current prices.

SEC Accuses Offshore Mutual Fund Operator of Fraud

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP-DJ).—Clayton A. McAlpin, a Texas-born promoter who transferred his ailing, offshore mutual fund operations to Costa Rica from Europe in the late 1960s, has run afoul of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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Bank Admits Cover-Up In Penn-Central Deals

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (WP).—One of Wall Street's best-known investment banking firms has admitted it did not reveal significant information to investors in Penn-Central Corp. in the months before the railroad filed the biggest bankruptcy in history.

Commercial paper is a form of short-term investment used chiefly by corporations. Goldman, Sachs & Co. is Wall Street's largest commercial paper dealer and sold hundreds of millions of dollars worth of Penn-Central paper from 1968 to 1970.

After Penn-Central went into reorganization on June 21, 1970, a number of suits were filed against Goldman, Sachs & Co., charging that the firm had not adhered to federal disclosure rules. Several of the suits have been settled out of court.

The Levy testimony is in a deposition taken in May, 1972, which has come to light now because the first of the remaining suits is scheduled for trial in federal court here on Sept. 9.

The suit revolves around the question of whether Goldman, Sachs & Co. was selling commercial paper of Penn-Central while it possessed nonpublic information about the railroad's financial condition.

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Gustave Levy

is yes," Mr. Levy replied, according to the deposition.

In November, 1969, Mr. Levy testified, he became aware that Penn-Central would report a \$40-million loss for the first nine months of 1969, compared with a \$1-million loss in the same period of 1968.

A "green sheet" issued to customers on Nov. 13, 1969, did not include that information, but Mr. Levy said, "I have no idea why it did not."

In his deposition, Mr. Levy discussed the two types of memoranda that Goldman, Sachs used to report on its commercial paper issuers. One, called "green sheets," was sent periodically to purchasers of the paper.

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Prices Plunge On Big Board; Volume Is Up

Delay Feared in Ford's Anti-Inflation Moves

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (UPI).—The headlong plunge of stock prices deepened today amid indications that major economic decisions by the Ford administration may be delayed until next January.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 15.33 to 648—a new low for the year.

Brokers said investors had been demoralized by the steady market decline, lack of positive economic policy under the new administration and unrelenting inflation.

Hughes Tool fell 3 3/4 to 44 1/4. The company postponed until Sept. 23 a special stockholder meeting slated for today to approve Hughes's planned acquisition of Byron Jackson, a Borg-Warner unit. The Justice Department has filed suit to block the merger.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 1.74 to 67.33. On the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter, the industrial average dropped 2.10 to 59.26.

Bond prices continued to move lower in very quiet trading, although bills rallied strongly from early weakness late in the session.

Falls in government coupons went as far as 3/8 point while corporates were down by as much as 5/8 point in some places.

Bills, however, rebounded with the three month bill some 11 basis points in yield lower—to 9.28 per cent bid—after gaining up to 15 points in early trading. The six-month bill ended some eight points down in yield to 9.24 per cent bid.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures prices fell their limits early today but rallied in the last hour under new buying and short covering. Some trade sources thought the buying was influenced by a report that India had purchased 350,000 tons of wheat and was expected to place an order for an additional amount.

In the wild buying that developed at the close, oats were at the limit higher and wheat just short of the limit.

In New York, world sugar futures attracted heavy profit-taking with losses extending to the limit of one cent before a small recovery was made in the final minutes of the session.

Company Report

U. J. Heinz

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Per Share 0.71 0.64

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EUROPEAN ROUND TABLE

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ROME, October 2, 3, 4, 1974

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Financière de Suez

Banque de l'Indochine

and Saint-Gobain

Pont-à-Mousson

The Shareholders of the above companies who wish to join these associations are invited to make themselves known.

At the request of the originators of these associations who are concerned with defending the shareholders' interests, the companies listed above are subject to investigation by the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris.

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27-2	13	EastGd	30r	4	147	12½	13½	12½	—	8½	32½	5	—	4%	5	—	40½	31	MarHan	1.72	5	252	28½	19½	14					
17-3	9	EastUtl	1.50	8	5	9½	9½	9½	+	L ₈	24	12	Hillendb	.48	6	3	12	13	12	—	3½	35½	14½	MAPCO	.46	11	79	15	14½	14
117-3	73½	EastKod	1.56	79	1662	76½	74½	75½	—	2½	19-4	11½	Hilton Hl	1	5	57	11½	11	11½	—	1½	13½	6½	Marathn	Mf	47	6½	6	6	

Australia		New Zealand		500 Zaire		6000 Yukon		C 57		85		.85	
11	6%	Empire Gas	57	12	7%	Empire Gas	57	12	7%	Empire Gas	57	12	7%
12	7%	Empire Gas	57	13	7%	Empire Gas	57	14	7%	Empire Gas	57	15	7%
13	7%	Empire Gas	57	15	7%	Empire Gas	57	16	7%	Empire Gas	57	17	7%
14	7%	Empire Gas	57	17	7%	Empire Gas	57	18	7%	Empire Gas	57	19	7%
15	7%	Empire Gas	57	19	7%	Empire Gas	57	20	7%	Empire Gas	57	21	7%
16	7%	Empire Gas	57	21	7%	Empire Gas	57	22	7%	Empire Gas	57	23	7%
17	7%	Empire Gas	57	23	7%	Empire Gas	57	24	7%	Empire Gas	57	25	7%
18	7%	Empire Gas	57	25	7%	Empire Gas	57	26	7%	Empire Gas	57	27	7%
19	7%	Empire Gas	57	27	7%	Empire Gas	57	28	7%	Empire Gas	57	29	7%
20	7%	Empire Gas	57	29	7%	Empire Gas	57	30	7%	Empire Gas	57	31	7%
21	7%	Empire Gas	57	31	7%	Empire Gas	57	32	7%	Empire Gas	57	33	7%
22	7%	Empire Gas	57	33	7%	Empire Gas	57	34	7%	Empire Gas	57	35	7%
23	7%	Empire Gas	57	35	7%	Empire Gas	57	36	7%	Empire Gas	57	37	7%
24	7%	Empire Gas	57	37	7%	Empire Gas	57	38	7%	Empire Gas	57	39	7%
25	7%	Empire Gas	57	39	7%	Empire Gas	57	40	7%	Empire Gas	57	41	7%
26	7%	Empire Gas	57	41	7%	Empire Gas	57	42	7%	Empire Gas	57	43	7%
27	7%	Empire Gas	57	43	7%	Empire Gas	57	44	7%	Empire Gas	57	45	7%
28	7%	Empire Gas	57	45	7%	Empire Gas	57	46	7%	Empire Gas	57	47	7%
29	7%	Empire Gas	57	47	7%	Empire Gas	57	48	7%	Empire Gas	57	49	7%
30	7%	Empire Gas	57	49	7%	Empire Gas	57	50	7%	Empire Gas	57	51	7%
31	7%	Empire Gas	57	51	7%	Empire Gas	57	52	7%	Empire Gas	57	53	7%
32	7%	Empire Gas	57	53	7%	Empire Gas	57	54	7%	Empire Gas	57	55	7%
33	7%	Empire Gas	57	55	7%	Empire Gas	57	56	7%	Empire Gas	57	57	7%
34	7%	Empire Gas	57	57	7%	Empire Gas	57	58	7%	Empire Gas	57	59	7%
35	7%	Empire Gas	57	59	7%	Empire Gas	57	60	7%	Empire Gas	57	61	7%
36	7%	Empire Gas	57	61	7%	Empire Gas	57	62	7%	Empire Gas	57	63	7%
37	7%	Empire Gas	57	63	7%	Empire Gas	57	64	7%	Empire Gas	57	65	7%
38	7%	Empire Gas	57	65	7%	Empire Gas	57	66	7%	Empire Gas	57	67	7%
39	7%	Empire Gas	57	67	7%	Empire Gas	57	68	7%	Empire Gas	57	69	7%
40	7%	Empire Gas	57	69	7%	Empire Gas	57	70	7%	Empire Gas	57	71	7%
41	7%	Empire Gas	57	71	7%	Empire Gas	57	72	7%	Empire Gas	57	73	7%
42	7%	Empire Gas	57	73	7%	Empire Gas	57	74	7%	Empire Gas	57	75	7%
43	7%	Empire Gas	57	75	7%	Empire Gas	57	76	7%	Empire Gas	57	77	7%
44	7%	Empire Gas	57	77	7%	Empire Gas	57	78	7%	Empire Gas	57	79	7%
45	7%	Empire Gas	57	79	7%	Empire Gas	57	80	7%	Empire Gas	57	81	7%
46	7%	Empire Gas	57	81	7%	Empire Gas	57	82	7%	Empire Gas	57	83	7%
47	7%	Empire Gas	57	83	7%	Empire Gas	57	84	7%	Empire Gas	57	85	7%
48	7%	Empire Gas	57	85	7%	Empire Gas	57	86	7%	Empire Gas	57	87	7%
49	7%	Empire Gas	57	87	7%	Empire Gas	57	88	7%	Empire Gas	57	89	7%
50	7%	Empire Gas	57	89	7%	Empire Gas	57	90	7%	Empire Gas	57	91	7%
51	7%	Empire Gas	57	91	7%	Empire Gas	57	92	7%	Empire Gas	57	93	7%
52	7%	Empire Gas	57	93	7%	Empire Gas	57	94	7%	Empire Gas	57	95	7%
53	7%	Empire Gas	57	95	7%	Empire Gas	57	96	7%	Empire Gas	57	97	7%
54	7%	Empire Gas	57	97	7%	Empire Gas	57	98	7%	Empire Gas	57	99	7%
55	7%	Empire Gas	57	99	7%	Empire Gas	57	100	7%	Empire Gas	57	101	7%
56	7%	Empire Gas	57	101	7%	Empire Gas	57	102	7%	Empire Gas	57	103	7%
57	7%	Empire Gas	57	103	7%	Empire Gas	57	104	7%	Empire Gas	57	105	7%
58	7%	Empire Gas	57	105	7%	Empire Gas	57	106	7%	Empire Gas	57	107	7%
59	7%	Empire Gas	57	107	7%	Empire Gas	57	108	7%	Empire Gas	57	109	7%
60	7%	Empire Gas	57	109	7%	Empire Gas	57	110	7%	Empire Gas	57	111	7%
61	7%	Empire Gas	57	111	7%	Empire Gas	57	112	7%	Empire Gas	57	113	7%
62	7%	Empire Gas	57	113	7%	Empire Gas	57	114	7%	Empire Gas	57	115	7%
63	7%	Empire Gas	57	115	7%	Empire Gas	57	116	7%	Empire Gas	57	117	7%
64	7%	Empire Gas	57	117	7%	Empire Gas	57	118	7%	Empire Gas	57	119	7%
65	7%	Empire Gas	57	119	7%	Empire Gas	57	120	7%	Empire Gas	57	121	7%
66	7%	Empire Gas	57	121	7%	Empire Gas	57	122	7%	Empire Gas	57	123	7%
67	7%	Empire Gas	57	123	7%	Empire Gas	57	124	7%	Empire Gas	57	125	7%
68	7%	Empire Gas	57	125	7%	Empire Gas	57	126	7%	Empire Gas	57	127	7%
69	7%	Empire Gas	57	127	7%	Empire Gas	57	128	7%	Empire Gas	57	129	7%
70	7%	Empire Gas	57	129	7%	Empire Gas	57	130	7%	Empire Gas	57	131	7%
71	7%	Empire Gas	57	131	7%	Empire Gas	57	132	7%	Empire Gas	57	133	7%
72	7%	Empire Gas	57	133	7%	Empire Gas	57	134	7%	Empire Gas	57	135	7%
73	7%	Empire Gas	57	135	7%	Empire Gas	57	136	7%	Empire Gas	57	137	7%
74	7%	Empire Gas	57	137	7%	Empire Gas	57	138	7%	Empire Gas	57	139	7%
75	7%	Empire Gas	57	139	7%	Empire Gas	57	140	7%	Empire Gas	57	141	7%
76	7%	Empire Gas	57	141	7%	Empire Gas	57	142	7%	Empire Gas	57	143	7%
77	7%	Empire Gas	57	143	7%	Empire Gas	57	144	7%	Empire Gas	57	145	7%
78	7%	Empire Gas	57	145	7%	Empire Gas	57	146	7%	Empire Gas	57	147	7%
79	7%	Empire Gas	57	147	7%	Empire Gas	57	148	7%	Empire Gas	57	149	7%
80	7%	Empire Gas	57	149	7%	Empire Gas	57	150	7%	Empire Gas	57	151	7%
81	7%	Empire Gas	57	151	7%	Empire Gas	57	152	7%	Empire Gas	57	153	7%
82	7%	Empire Gas	57	153	7%	Empire Gas	57	154	7%	Empire Gas	57	155	7%
83	7%	Empire Gas	57	155	7%	Empire Gas	57	156	7%	Empire Gas	57	157	7%
84	7%	Empire Gas	57	157	7%	Empire Gas	57	158	7%	Empire Gas	57	159	7%
85	7%	Empire Gas	57	159	7%	Empire Gas	57	160	7%	Empire Gas	57	161	7%
86	7%	Empire Gas	57	161	7%	Empire Gas	57	162	7%	Empire Gas	57	163	7%
87	7%	Empire Gas	57	163	7%	Empire Gas	57	164	7%	Empire Gas	57	165	7%
88	7%	Empire Gas	57	165	7%	Empire Gas	57	166	7%	Empire Gas	57	167	7%
89	7%	Empire Gas	57	167	7%	Empire Gas	57	168	7%	Empire Gas	57	169	7%
90	7%	Empire Gas	57	169	7%	Empire Gas	57	170	7%	Empire Gas	57	171	7%
91	7%	Empire Gas	57	171	7%	Empire Gas	57	172	7%	Empire Gas	57	173	7%
92	7%	Empire Gas	57	173	7%	Empire Gas	57	174	7%	Empire Gas	57	175	7%
93	7%	Empire Gas	57	175	7%	Empire Gas	57	176	7%	Empire Gas	57	177	7%
94	7%	Empire Gas	57	177	7%	Empire Gas	57	178	7%	Empire Gas	57	179	7%
95	7%	Empire Gas	57	179	7%	Empire Gas	57	180	7%	Empire Gas	57	181	7%
96	7%	Empire Gas	57	181	7%	Empire Gas	57	182	7%	Empire Gas	57	183	7%
97	7%	Empire Gas	57	183	7%	Empire Gas	57	184	7%	Empire Gas	57	185	7%
98	7%	Empire Gas	57	185	7%	Empire Gas	57	186	7%	Empire Gas	57	187	7%
99	7%	Empire Gas	57	187	7%	Empire Gas	57	188	7%	Empire Gas	57	189	7%
100	7%	Empire Gas	57	189	7%	Empire Gas	57	190	7%	Empire Gas	57	191	7%
101	7%	Empire Gas	57	191	7%	Empire Gas	57	192	7%	Empire Gas	57	193	7%
102	7%	Empire Gas	57	193	7%	Empire Gas	57	194	7%	Empire Gas	57	195	7%
103	7%	Empire Gas	57	195	7%	Empire Gas	57	196	7%	Empire Gas	57	197	7%
104	7%	Empire Gas	57	197	7%	Empire Gas	57	198	7%	Empire Gas	57	199	7%
105	7%	Empire Gas	57	199	7%	Empire Gas	57	200	7%	Empire Gas	57	201	7%
106	7%	Empire Gas	57	201	7%	Empire Gas	57	202	7%	Empire Gas	57	203	7%
107	7%	Empire Gas	57	203	7%	Empire Gas	57	204	7%	Empire Gas	57	205	7%
108	7%	Empire Gas	57	205	7%	Empire Gas	57	206	7%	Empire Gas	57	207	7%
109	7%	Empire Gas	57	207	7%	Empire Gas	57	208	7%	Empire Gas	57	209	7%
110	7%	Empire Gas	57	209	7%	Empire Gas	57	210	7%	Empire Gas	57	211	7%
111	7%	Empire Gas	57	211	7%	Empire Gas	57	212	7%	Empire Gas	57	213	7%
112	7%	Empire Gas	57	213	7%	Empire Gas	57	214	7%	Empire Gas	57	215	7%
113	7%	Empire Gas	57	215	7%	Empire Gas	57	216	7%	Empire Gas	57	217	7%
114	7%	Empire Gas	57	217	7%	Empire Gas	57	218	7%	Empire Gas	57	219	7%
115	7%	Empire Gas	57	219	7%	Empire Gas	57	220	7%	Empire Gas	57	221	7%
116	7%	Empire Gas	57	221	7%	Empire Gas	57	222	7%	Empire Gas	57	223	7%
117	7%	Empire Gas	57	223	7%	Empire Gas	57	224	7%	Empire Gas	57	225	7%
118	7%	Empire Gas	57	225	7%	Empire Gas	57	226	7%	Empire Gas	57	227	7%
119	7%	Empire Gas	57	227	7%	Empire Gas	57	228	7%	Empire Gas	57	229	7%
120	7%	Empire Gas	57	229	7%	Empire Gas	57	230	7%	Empire Gas	57	231	7%
121	7%	Empire Gas	57	231	7%	Empire Gas	57	232	7%	Empire Gas	57	233	7%
122	7%	Empire Gas	57	233	7%	Empire Gas	57	234	7%	Empire Gas	57	235	7%
123	7%	Empire Gas	57	235	7%	Empire Gas	57	236	7%	Empire Gas	57	237	7%
124	7%	Empire Gas	57	237	7%	Empire Gas	57	238	7%	Empire Gas	57	239	7%
125	7%	Empire Gas	57	239	7%	Empire Gas	57	240	7%	Empire Gas	57	241	7%
126	7%	Empire Gas	57	241	7%	Empire Gas	57	242	7%	Empire Gas	57	243	7%
127	7%	Empire Gas	57	243	7%	Empire Gas	57	244	7%	Empire Gas	57	245	7%
128	7%	Empire Gas	57	245	7%	Empire Gas	57	246	7%	Empire Gas	57	247	7%
129	7%	Empire Gas	57	247	7%	Empire Gas	57	248	7%	Empire Gas	57	249	7%
130	7%	Empire Gas											

[illegible]

	0	4%	Feddisb	38	3	18	4%	19%	1%	16%	5%	12%	12%	12%	16%	9%	MGM	1,756	4	12	13%	12	13%
	37%	23%	FedDis	1,16	9	54	23%	23%	23%	77%	65%	10%	5%	Atmstron	50	5	71	51%	5%	5%	5%	5%	

0	13	FedDST	1.20	4	41	12%	12%	12%	1%	16%	9%	MGM	1.25	4	2	12%	13%	13%
0	4%	FedDST	1.20	3	18	4%	4%	4%	1%	14%	4%	InnoR	2.37	13	25	45%	45%	45%
71%	20%	FedDST	1.16	9	54	23%	23%	23%	2%	10%	5%	Matrom	.50	5	71	51%	51%	51%

1F6	41a	FstVaB	.446	\$	39	41b	41c	41d	1a	40a	259a	1a/Nick	1.58	3	3	199a	199b	199c	1a	249a	172a	MOFICa	1.60	6	13	197a	197b	

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
34% U.S. Gov. Bond	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	0
30% U.S. Gov. Bond	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	0
25% U.S. Gov. Bond	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
20% U.S. Gov. Bond	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
15% U.S. Gov. Bond	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0
10% U.S. Gov. Bond	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	0
5% U.S. Gov. Bond	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	0
3% U.S. Gov. Bond	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	0
2% U.S. Gov. Bond	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	0
1% U.S. Gov. Bond	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	0
0% U.S. Gov. Bond	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	0
34% U.S. Gov. Bond	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	0
30% U.S. Gov. Bond	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	0
25% U.S. Gov. Bond	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
20% U.S. Gov. Bond	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
15% U.S. Gov. Bond	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0
10% U.S. Gov. Bond	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	0
5% U.S. Gov. Bond	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	0
3% U.S. Gov. Bond	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	0
2% U.S. Gov. Bond	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	0
1% U.S. Gov. Bond	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	0
0% U.S. Gov. Bond	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	0

London Commodities

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
Sugar	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	0
Coffee	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
Tea	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
Wool	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
Grain	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
Oil	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
Metals	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
Textiles	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
Chemicals	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
Foodstuffs	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
Wheat	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0
Corn	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Soybeans	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Wool	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Grain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Oil	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Metals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Textiles	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Chemicals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Foodstuffs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0

London Metal Markets

Metal	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
Copper	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0
Aluminum	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Lead	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Zinc	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Nickel	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Steel	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Iron	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Gold	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Platinum	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Palladium	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0

NEW YORK FUTURES

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
Wheat	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0
Corn	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Soybeans	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Wool	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Grain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Oil	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Metals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Textiles	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Chemicals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Foodstuffs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0

Market Summary

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
Wheat	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0
Corn	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Soybeans	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Wool	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Grain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Oil	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Metals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Textiles	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Chemicals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Foodstuffs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0

Paris Commodities

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
Sugar	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	0
Coffee	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
Tea	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
Wool	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
Grain	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
Oil	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
Metals	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
Textiles	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
Chemicals	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
Foodstuffs	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0

NEW YORK FUTURES

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
Wheat	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0
Corn	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Soybeans	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Wool	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Grain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Oil	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Metals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Textiles	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Chemicals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Foodstuffs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0

Market Summary

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
Wheat	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0
Corn	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Soybeans	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Wool	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Grain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Oil	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Metals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Textiles	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Chemicals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Foodstuffs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Bond	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
U.S. Gov. Bond	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	0
U.S. Corp. Bond	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	0
U.S. Gov. Bond	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
U.S. Corp. Bond	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
U.S. Gov. Bond	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0
U.S. Corp. Bond	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	0
U.S. Gov. Bond	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	0
U.S. Corp. Bond	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	0
U.S. Gov. Bond	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	0
U.S. Corp. Bond	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	0

NEW YORK FUTURES

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
Wheat	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0
Corn	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Soybeans	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Wool	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Grain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Oil	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Metals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Textiles	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Chemicals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Foodstuffs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0

Market Summary

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
Wheat	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0
Corn	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Soybeans	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Wool	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Grain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Oil	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Metals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Textiles	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Chemicals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Foodstuffs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
IBM	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0
General Electric	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	0
AT&T	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	0
Westinghouse	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	0
Johnson & Johnson	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	0
Merck & Co.	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	0
Boeing	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	0
McDonald's	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	0
Wal-Mart	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	0
Target	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	0

NEW YORK FUTURES

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
Wheat	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0
Corn	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Soybeans	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Wool	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Grain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Oil	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Metals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Textiles	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Chemicals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Foodstuffs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0

Market Summary

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
Wheat	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0
Corn	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Soybeans	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Wool	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Grain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Oil	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Metals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Textiles	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Chemicals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Foodstuffs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0

W X Y Z

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
IBM	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0
General Electric	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	0
AT&T	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	0
Westinghouse	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	0
Johnson & Johnson	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	0
Merck & Co.	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	0
Boeing	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	0
McDonald's	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	0
Wal-Mart	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	0
Target	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	0

NEW YORK FUTURES

74 1/2	RECA 4-58.....	62	64
74 1/2	Spain 4-58.....	73	75
75	Squibb Int'l 4-58.....	68 1/2	70 1/2
80	Toxco 4-58.....	61 1/2	63 1/2
81 1/2	UnCarb 4-58.....	66	68
82 1/2	Warlam 4-58.....	64 1/2	66 1/2
83 1/2	Worm Lam 4-58.....	64	66
86	Xerox 5-58.....	71	73
Bondtrade—Index			
(Basis Dec. 31, 1946=100)			
Med. Long Conv.			
Yesterday	92.65	91.21	86.03
Previous	92.64	91.23	87.73

ights and Lows

ler	Panney JC	Sundstro
of Gos	Penna Co	Sursh Ming
rt Cam	Penna Powl	Supersede

